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STALEMATE—Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff in Rome yesterday after talks with Britain and NATO members.**Rejects 'Ultimatum'****Malta Talks Collapse As Mintoff Bars Offer**

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP)—Talks over the future of military bases in Malta collapsed here today when Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff reacted in a fury to a take-it-or-leave-it package from Britain and NATO. He called it an ultimatum.

"We will take no ultimatum," Mr. Mintoff told newsmen in an angry voice. "Malta is not a colony."

Mr. Mintoff, British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns broke up their morning meeting after less than five hours of talks in two days and went home.

It was the shortest and stormiest of four rounds of negotiations in Rome since Jan. 14, when Mr. Mintoff canceled his own ultimatum for the evacuation of 3,500 British troops from his strategic Mediterranean island by the middle of last month.

Both Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns described their offer as "final and definitive."

"We are waiting for an answer," Lord Carrington told newsmen after consulting with Mr. Luns.

The NATO executive added: "I expect that, after Mr. Mintoff consults his government at home, he will tell us whether they are willing or not to accept this final offer."

"Nothing is final unless it is acceptable to Malta," Mr. Mintoff said.

He was furious and sarcastic, but he refused to rule out all possibility of an agreement to keep the Malta air and naval bases in Western hands.

"It's not up to me alone to make a decision," he said. "I'll consult with my colleagues about what our answer will be."

For Britain and NATO, the main concern was to keep the Malta bases from falling under the control of the Soviet Union and its expanding fleet in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Mintoff is in dire need of cash and jobs for his near-bankrupt island of 320,000 inhabitants. Money and employment were the two main stumbling blocks in the talks.

NATO's final offer included

**Accord Reported In Dock Strike On West Coast**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (AP)—A tentative agreement to end the 123-day-old strike on U.S. West Coast docks was announced today by negotiators for shippers and longshoremen.

The action almost certainly will mean that Congress will drop efforts to pass legislation which would force longshoremen back to work. But that effort was said to have been one factor in pressuring shippers and longshoremen into an agreement.

Sam Kigel, a mediator, said the settlement would be submitted to a union committee to decide the date of a ratification vote and if there would be a return to work pending the vote. The committee will meet in San Francisco on Saturday.

The strike, the longest at Pacific ports, was the first since a 95-day walkout in 1948.

President Nixon has said that the strike lost the United States \$600 million in exports and economists said the total cost was near \$2 billion.

Negotiators said all economic issues had been settled and "certain specified, non-economic issues" would be submitted to arbitration.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association, representing shippers, also said at a news conference that a settlement had been reached.

**U.S. Air Force's 2.3-Million-Gallon Problem**

By Nicholas C. Chris

HOUSTON, Feb. 8—The state of Texas has blocked an Air Force plan to destroy 2.3 million gallons of a potent defoliant called Agent Orange at a commercial incinerator near Houston. It says the defoliant cannot be destroyed anywhere in Texas.

Agent Orange was manufactured in the United States and once was used on the jungles of Vietnam to uncover enemy activity. Its use was condemned and terminated in April, 1970.

The Texas refusal leaves the Air Force with millions of gallons of the defoliant and the Defense Department apparently has run out of ideas on how to destroy it.

The Air Force had considered destroying it in a commercial incinerator at Deer Park at the rate of 5,000 gallons a day. Deer Park is a heavily industrialized community on the Houston Ship

**Disposal of Vietnam Defoliant**

Channel, already renowned for its pollution.

Illinois previously took an identical stand on the defoliant.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Defense Department had queried the manufacturers in an attempt to sell Agent Orange back, but "all responses were negative."

*"Bad Press"*

One Air Force official in Texas blamed the whole mess on a "bad press" and said one recommendation to get rid of the chemical was to "pour it down a volcano." Asked which volcano had been recommended, the spokesman said he was not permitted to discuss the matter.

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A Pentagon spokesman said a suggestion to sell the chemical to foreign country was turned down because of the "unresolved status" of the troublesome ingredient.

Someone considered selling it to the Agriculture Department but, as it turned out, that department was in on the original condemnation of the chemical.

Besides, the Houston area recently was in an uproar over a local steel plant's practice of burying deadly acids underground near the ship channel.

Another problem is what the Air Force will do with the 41,500 barrels, even if all the defoliant is buried, burned or somehow destroyed.

Officials cannot be certain that all of the defoliant will be removed from the barrels and various problems of "surveillance and disposal" have arisen.

The by-product of such a method would be as difficult to destroy as Agent Orange.

Dumping Agent Orange into a landfill was suggested, and Houston was among the places considered. It would be the least expensive method, the Pentagon spokesman said, but it was "not considered to be consistent with the policy of preserving the quality of human environment."

Besides, the Houston area recently was in an uproar over a local steel plant's practice of burying deadly acids underground near the ship channel.

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ROADBLOCK—Cars squeeze through narrow gap near Killean Customs Post on Dublin-Belfast road which was blocked by blown-up trucks yesterday. Unconfirmed reports say this was not work of IRA, but a rightist group trying to stop imports from Eire.

**EEC Votes Trade Deal With U.S.****France Abandons Concession Issue**

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The six Common Market countries today agreed on the terms of the trade arrangements discussed last week between the European Economic Community and William D. Eberle, the U.S. special trade representative.

But it was a grudging agreement. The French representative, who yesterday expressed concern over the failure of the Brussels Commission to commit Washington to reciprocal concessions for EEC exports, insisted that he would still have to get the approval of his government before the French could support today's accord.

However, there is little doubt that this will be forthcoming, probably tomorrow, thus clearing the last obstacle to U.S.-EEC agreement.

French Climbing Down

In effect, this is a climb-down by the French, who have wanted specific short-term American concessions in the final text, which was provisionally adopted last week at the end of discussions with Mr. Eberle.

There were some fears among France's Common Market partners that this might have forced the United States to go back on other aspects of last week's agreement. In spite of the last-minute French hesitations, which are now taken here as diplomatic window-dressing, confidence was today expressed by Common Market spokesmen that the U.S.-EEC trade package was now finalized.

This deal includes an agreement to enter worldwide trade talks next year, and, meanwhile, gives concessions to American wheat and citrus exporters.

Today's compromise sets down that, when the trade agreements are ratified by both sides, the Six will indicate verbally to the United States that they expect easy access to the American market for certain community products. But this will not cause the United States any anxiety because the final text of last week's agreement will remain substantially the same.

Community sources point out that the French are as anxious as anyone to progress with European union and it is, therefore, strongly in their interest to see that the American trade and monetary legislative measures pass safely through Congress. This is why Common Market officials feel the last-minute reservations raised by the French were procedural rather than substantive.

Farm Debate

Earlier in the day, the EEC agricultural ministers concluded a debate on how agriculture should be reformed by pensioning off farmers whose farms were too small to be economical.

The ministers did not reach an agreement on measures to achieve this reform or on how many farmers would qualify for the pensions.

The ministers also touched on the problem of farm prices in response to a commission proposal that there should be an 8 percent average increase for the current season's production.

No agreement was reached on this point. The real battle on price levels is not expected to take place until next month because, under EEC regulations, farm prices must be fixed by April 1 of any year.

**Brandt Accepts Government Bid To Visit Israel.****Result of Coal Strike****Britain to Decree Emergency Today Over Power Shortage**

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The British government decided today to declare a state of emergency over a threatened power shortage stemming from the month-long national coal strike.

The spokesman said that the invitation had come from Premier Golda Meir and that the date would be set later through diplomatic channels.

The visit was not considered likely to take place before the second half of this year and may occur in early 1973.

It will be the first time a West German chancellor has visited Israel and observers here thought the trip would ease reconciliation between the two countries.

As a first step under the emergency, the government plans to order a blackout of all advertising signs, which would mean a darkened Piccadilly Circus by the end of the week. It will also

ban floodlights for public buildings.

Officials said that such measures, while not conserving much power in themselves, were meant to demonstrate to the public the need to economize in using electricity. Other steps will follow, the officials said.

Stockpiles of coal were high when the strike by the 280,000 miners started, but the picketing miners have been effective in many areas in blocking the delivery of coal to power stations.

The situation deteriorated further with the refusal of oil truck drivers to deliver to the power stations.

About half of the nation's coal production is used to produce 75 percent of the power supply. The rest of the coal goes to industry, with only about 10 percent used by households.

Officials of the National Union of Mineworkers expressed fear that the emergency might cost them public support for their bid for higher wages. Joe Gormley, the union's leader, said that "when people start having their lights, televisions and stoves affected, the miners may lose sympathy."

Invited to Talk

The union accepted an invitation today from Robert Carr, the employment secretary, for talks tomorrow. Mr. Carr will also meet with leaders of the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized coal industry.

Negotiations broke down last month after the board offered to go beyond an offer of a raise of just under 8 percent, the government's unofficial ceiling on pay increases. Officials said that to give the miners more would open the way for millions of other workers to intensify their pay demands.

The miners' basic salaries, not including overtime, now range from about \$47 a week on the surface to \$78 for those underground. The union had sought a raise of about \$28 for the lowest-paid surface worker and \$12 more for the highest-paid underground man.

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## British Peer to Return Medals And Apply for Irish Citizenship

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—A British peer who lives in Ireland announced yesterday that he is going to return his six war medals to Queen Elizabeth and apply for Irish citizenship.

Lord Kilbracken, 51, said he made the decision because of the "Derry murders" and the Northern Ireland government's policy of internment.

Lord Kilbracken commanded a squadron of Britain's fleet air arm during World War II, winning the Distinguished Service Cross and five other decorations.

"I now intend handing these medals back to the queen through her representative in Ireland, the British ambassador," Lord Kilbracken said.

"I wish to rid myself of my final souvenirs of service with the armed forces of Britain. Certainly no sailor would have behaved in the manner of the paratroopers."

Lord Kilbracken, who sits in the House of Lords as a member of Britain's opposition Labor party, has lived in the Irish village of Kilgarra since he succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1950.

"My family all lived here, but unfortunately I was born in London," Lord Kilbracken said.

"I have always considered myself more Irish than British," he said, adding that he would apply for Irish citizenship.

If he renounces British citizenship, will be disqualified from the House of Lords.

## Ulster's Catholics Planning Widespread Protests Today

(Continued from Page 1) of army posts and police stations—must be nonviolent and must continue the spirit of Sunday's protest march in Newry.

More than 20,000 Catholics from both Ulster and the Irish Republic demonstrated Sunday in Newry, close to the border. Despite fears on both sides of a confrontation, there was no violence.

The army said today that two off-duty troopers were wounded by machine gun fire last night while walking back to their barracks outside Omagh. Both men wore civilian clothes.

"This attack took us all by surprise," an army spokesman said. "Omagh has been like a peacetime barracks, with hardly any problems in the recent violence."

In Londonderry, an army spokesman said two British soldiers shot two men who opened fire on an observation post near the Catholic Creggan Estate. In a second gun battle, troops said they thought they hit three men.

But City Hospital reported no admissions of persons with gunshot wounds. Residents of Ulster's Lane, site of the second exchange, said they saw no civilian struck by bullets.

In other incidents, the army reported that a small bomb explosion in Belfast damaged an automobile showroom. There were no casualties.

Troops in a Belfast observation post who returned fire when attacked with machine guns thought they hit a gunman, an army spokesman said. "One of two men we were firing at was seen to double up, and we think he was hit."

Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, meanwhile, speaking in the province's Stormont Parliament, underlined his government's rejection of union with the Irish Republic as a solution to the crisis.

"What we see of the Irish Republic we do not like. We do not admire the petulant and belligerent utterances of its public figures on the world stage," Mr. Faulkner said.

He said the government accepted a "no" to a united Ireland resolution offered by a Parliament member, the Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader. But Mr. Faulkner also said the government does not "evade the plain fact that a very substantial minority would take a very different view."

Mr. Faulkner renewed his appeal for Catholic leaders to join in talks. "All political leaders of our community must decide very soon—for time is not unlimited—whether to dig still deeper trenches for a long and bloody struggle or whether to show some real courage and generosity."

Mr. Paisley denounced calls for a new "political initiative" as disguised plans for a united Ireland, and the civil rights movement as a "mere smokescreen for this."

## Hillary in Paris To Seek Support

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Irish Foreign Minister Patrick Hillary arrived here today to try to enlist France's support in a move to bring about a political settlement of the Ulster crisis.

Mr. Hillary, who flew here from Montreal after a visit to the United States and Canada, was scheduled to meet French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and State Secretary Jean de Lipkowski.

Speaking to reporters in French, Mr. Hillary said he would ask the French government to use its influence with Britain to help bring about a political rather than a military solution to the crisis.

## Truck Convoy Is Ambushed By Viet Cong

### U.S. Repulses Attack In Central Highlands

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Viet Cong ambushed a U.S. truck convoy carrying supplies to the Central Highlands today. The enemy was also reported to have attacked the allied air base at Pleiku but to have been repulsed with five dead before the troops could get past the perimeter fence.

The truck convoy, carrying fuel and food from coastal supply dumps, was caught by enemy rocket and mortar fire in a day-night attack 15 miles east of An Khe and 250 miles north of Saigon, the U.S. command said.

A fuel truck exploded and a food truck was badly damaged before U.S. helicopter gunships chased the guerrillas away.

It was the second ambush on the highway in three days although the first there for a U.S. convoy since July 19. Enemy forces are expected to try to cut the highway if they begin the predicted offensive to coincide with President Nixon's visit to Peking this month.

In other combat in Indochina, fighting was reported in Cambodia near Angkor Wat and four government soldiers were said to have been killed on patrol with two miles of the temples yesterday.

Military sources in Vientiane, Laos, said that the enemy fired more than 100 rounds of artillery against Laotian government positions five miles southeast of Long Cheng last night, breaking a two-week lull.

Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Waldheim should be invited "to see the situation at first hand."

## Heath Cabinet Said to Weigh 3-Point Proposal for Ulster

(Continued from Page 1) one-third of the provincial government's legislature, they would get one-third of the cabinet seats.

The Heath proposal has not ruled this out entirely. In a first phase, Catholics would be assured of a fixed share of government jobs. But in a second and later phase, the proportional cabinet representation could be employed.

The civil servants' plan also called for a referendum on whether Northern Ireland should be incorporated in the Irish Republic. Given the 3 to 1 Protestant majority, any referendum would produce an overwhelming "no" vote.

But it was felt that the prospect of future referendums would at least provide those who demand unification with some reason to hope.

Mr. Heath and his supporters, however, are said to believe that a referendum now would only further inflame already overheated passions, and that Catholics would likely boycott the whole thing anyway.

Because of internment, Catholic political leaders have refused to take part in any talks about the province's future. Mr. Heath and his colleagues are said to believe that the process cannot be ended outright, thus, gunmen cannot be put back on the streets.

At the moment, each internee's dossier is reviewed by a three-man advisory committee for the Ulster government. This body, under Judge James Brown, has been recommending that in about one in 11 cases the man be released.

But the number actually freed

is even smaller than this because the Ulster regime requires every man leaving internment centers to take an oath swearing that for the remainder of my life, I will not join nor assist any illegal organization nor engage in any violence nor counsel or encourage others so to do." Four of the 35 persons recommended for release have refused to swear it.

Under the tentative Heath plan, the criteria for releasing men would be broadened. Thus, those who are simply political figures in the IRA would be freed. So might lower ranking "soldiers" in the illegal army. Moreover, the oath would be dropped.

It is possible that the expected announcement next week will not provide for an immediate relaxation of internment. There is a view that some delay is necessary lest it appear that concessions are being made to terror.

How much economic assistance is under discussion is not known. However, it has been learned that some advisers want London to go beyond the conventional subsidy arrangements for private industry and create state-run plants specifically designed to hire men.

In Catholic ghettos like the Ardoyne in Belfast and Bogside in Londonderry, women often are the only wage earners, finding jobs in offices and textile plants.

For Britain as a whole, the official jobless rate is now 4.2 percent; for Northern Ireland, it is 8.9 percent and the rate for Northern Irish males is 10.8 percent. If anything, these percentages underestimate the problem because they cover only those who register with labor exchanges.

"Beyond that, there are no plans for personal contact between President Nixon and President Thieu before the Peking trip," Mr. Ziegler added.

## Visitor Finds People of Belfast Suspicious of Strangers

(Continued from Page 1) side barracks—to prevent a speeding car from tossing a grenade. On Springfield Road another spot check by soldiers, but the American accent helps, and only the car is checked. Finally, the taxi arrives at the Europa Hotel, in the city center. There are barriers of the entrance. A guard in a wooden shack near the entrance checks each visitor and his belongings, which by this time are crumpled. The hotel's revolving door is kept locked, so a helldoor opens for each visitor. One checks it for "So far no trouble," says Tommy, the bellman, a chief source of gossip and enters the room overlooking the railway station, exhausted and angry and depressed.

They make me sick with their talk. Unemployment, hah! The Catholic men stop working when they get three children. They get more on social security than they would if they had a job. We've given them what they want, but it's not enough. It's never enough."

A Catholic: "They smile and chat, but they never trust us. How can they, when they go off and sing 'Up to our necks in Fenian's blood.' I was on a bus, and there were two Protestant ladies. It was just after 15 Catholics were killed in the bar, and one of them said, 'There weren't enough of them in that pub.'

The sickness. The blindness. Did you see the television show last night?

"The BBC man was talking to Protestants, and one of them said that last Sunday in Derry wasn't Bloody Sunday but Good

Sunday. It's the talk of savage men."

A Protestant: "Civil rights. Well, what the bloody hell do they want? This country is part of the United Kingdom. We're the majority. We're staying with the Crown, and we belong in the Crown. We're not going to be ruled by the Church of Rome. Rule from Dublin is Rome rule. And to loyal Ulstermen the Republic of Ireland is a foreign country."

"They make me sick with their talk. Unemployment, hah! The Catholic men stop working when they get three children. They get more on social security than they would if they had a job. We've given them what they want, but it's not enough. It's never enough."

The hard, icy rain at the Londonderry funerals only underscores the unbearable sorrow and despair. The visitor leaves the church and begins walking into the Bogside area but is soon lost among the maze of houses and mourners streaming back and forth. The visitor asks four youths for directions into town—and they offer to give him a lift.

The driver smiles grimly.

"You're from America?" Well,

"I'll tell you, there's no bacon in Eng'land because all the pigs are here."

The others laugh at the old Bogside joke.



United Press International  
SOS—German freighter Cap San Lorenz nearly capsized after collision Monday night with a Liberian bulk carrier on the New Waterway near Rotterdam. Disaster was avoided as ten tugs grounded the stricken ship and prevented it from sinking.

## U.S. Stresses Peace Talks 'Flexibility'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The White House today underscored American "flexibility" on the method of achieving a settlement of South Vietnam's political future.

In supporting Secretary of State William P. Rogers' comments Sunday that both the United States and President Nguyen Van Thieu were "flexible" on the issue, the White House appeared to be shrugging aside news reports from Saigon that Mr. Thieu was annoyed at what he considered conciliatory American statements on the peace negotiations with North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said: "The secretary's statement stands. We've always said there was flexibility in the eight-point plan."

*Exaggeration'*

State Department spokesman Charles W. Brady told newsmen he had "seen these stories but it is exaggerated to say that there is a chill."

"We have throughout been in very close consultation with the government of South Vietnam on the President's proposals before presenting them to the negotiations."

Salon dispatches said President Thieu had told his ambassadors in both Paris and Washington to rebuke U.S. representatives for having made the conciliatory statements to the Communists.

U.S. officials privately suggested that Mr. Thieu had allowed these reports of his displeasure to spread in order to placate some South Vietnamese political circles that oppose too soft a line at the Paris negotiations.

Mr. Ziegler said he had no "authoritative reports" to substantiate a Saigon dispatch that North Vietnam's chief political adviser to the Paris talks, Le Duc Tho, would be in Peking when President Nixon visits there in two weeks.

*Thieu's Attitude'*

Questioned about reports that Mr. Thieu feels he is not being consulted regarding President Nixon's upcoming journey to China, the White House spokesman said, "We have very regular and complete communications with South Vietnam."

Mr. Brady was given the task last Wednesday by President Urho Kekkonen who expressed a wish for a new center-left majority government.

Mr. Paasio will report to the president tomorrow after which Mr. Kekkonen is expected to nominate a candidate for prime minister.

*Source's remarks*

Source's remarks said the convening of an all-European security conference, a long-standing objective of the Warsaw Pact countries, was a major topic at the talks.

*Finns Move Closer To Forming Cabinet*

HELSINKI, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The preliminary phase in Finnish government talks ended today after Social Democratic party chairman Raimo Paasio finished sounding out five parties' views on formation of a new cabinet.

Mr. Paasio was given the task last Wednesday by President Urho Kekkonen who expressed a wish for a new center-left majority government.

Mr. Paasio will report to the president tomorrow after which Mr. Kekkonen is expected to nominate a candidate for prime minister.

Source's remarks said the convening of an all-European security conference, a long-standing objective of the Warsaw Pact countries, was a major topic at the talks.

*Warsaw Meeting'*

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Leader of the West German Social Democrats, Helmut Schmidt, and Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierkotki tonight at the end of two days of top-level discussions here.

The meeting will be held despite repeated protests by the United States that it might disrupt the "neutral atmosphere" surrounding the deadlocked Vienna peace talks in Paris.

Mr. Schmidt's remarks were made during an Egyptian-Soviet nationalization organized by Al Ahram on the national liberation movement and the Socialist countries.

According to Al Ahram, Mr. Schmidt told the seminar that neither the rightist nor leftist adventurous elements would be allowed to infringe upon our national unity."

## An Activist Approach

## Waldheim Projects UN Roles In Three World Trouble Spots

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, just home from a 10-day trip to Africa, marched into the regular UN briefing for the press yesterday and announced in rapid-fire order that he would:

• Travel to South Africa soon to try to negotiate independence for the disputed territory of Namibia, as the UN calls South-West Africa.

• Move toward a resumption of the Jaruzelam talks on the Middle East, because prospects for a partial solution under American auspices are "not too bright."

• Send a UN envoy, at Pakistan's request, to contact the authorities of Bangladesh in order to safeguard the minority Bihari population in the Bengal area.

The Austrian diplomat's virtuous display of activism and energy was his own idea. It was intended, according to aides, to show a skeptical world that the UN is not moribund but is alive and well and operating all over the globe.

Mr. Waldheim called the prospective trip to South Africa a "real breakthrough," which alone justified the UN Security Council's weeklong series of meetings in Ethiopia on African problems.

The most important result of the meetings was a resolution giving him the authority to negotiate the future of Namibia with all parties concerned, "including South Africa," Mr. Waldheim said.

South Africa hasn't formally accepted the UN terms for opening talks on the future of the territory it controls, but Prime Minister John Vorster has said publicly that Mr. Waldheim would be welcome.

On the Middle East, Mr. Waldheim announced that UN mediation in Moscow and Brindisi are not for publication, at least for the time being. It could be said that it achieved total success and accomplished its objectives in full," the newspaper quoted what it called "a responsible source in the highest position to know" as "quite reassuring."

"Although the results of Sadat's mission in Moscow and Brindisi as well as Damascus and Benghazi are not for publication, at least for the time being, it could be said that it achieved total success and accomplished its objectives in full," the newspaper quoted what it called "a responsible source in the highest position to know" as "quite reassuring."

The broad outlines of the results of the president's mission will be placed before the political and constitutional leadership in the country in the "most suitable framework," the paper said without elaboration.

*Concrete Steps'*

The Soviet-Egyptian communiqué which followed Mr. Sadat's talks in Moscow Friday said "the two sides again considered measures to render assistance to the Arab republic of Egypt, in particular, in the field of further strengthening its defense capability, and outlined a number of concrete steps in this direction."

Organizers of the meeting, known as the World Assembly of Parks for Peace and Independence, in particular, in the field of further strengthening its defense capability, and outlined a number of concrete steps in this direction."

Mr. Sadat returned to Ho Chi Minh Quoc, leader of the Hanoi delegation, said the meeting will be "a great encouragement for the Indochinese people to pursue

## Would Tax Sulfur Pollution

### Nixon Offers Environment Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—President Nixon today sent Congress a special environmental message proposing half-a-dozen new legislative measures including a tax on air-polluting sulfur emissions.

Other proposals made by the President would:

#### At White House Conference

### Futurologists Envisage World Heading for Glorious Times

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP)—Three futurologists yesterday saw the world heading for a glorious era for most of mankind by 1980, if it can get through some exceedingly horrible times ahead.

"And our biggest problem is religious," said Herman Kahn, who is sometimes branded a kind of "Dr. Strangelove" for regarding A-bombs as usable weapons.

The biggest single problem facing us is meaning and purpose. Why do we stay alive? What are we here for?" he told some 1,500 top corporate executives and others attending the first White House Conference on the Industrial World.

"My grandfather walked with God and knew why, but we don't."

The conference, a creation of White House and other officials to try to arouse U.S. industry, will seek no formal recommendations, said the opening speaker, retiring Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans.

It will be said, seek ideas.

Mr. Kahn, who directs the Hudson Institute at Croton, N.Y., has a barrelful of ideas.

He sees the United States already living in a new belle époque like the good era Europe enjoyed just before World War I.

"It is typical of most people that they do not notice that they are living in a good era," he said.

He sees this era continuing, with gross national products in both the United States and "many" other nations increasing about 10 times, a change as vast as that of the agricultural and industrial revolutions.

He sees both racism and poverty shrinking in the United States today, despite "press and TV" reporting to the contrary, which he called an "upper-middle-class misconception."

For example, he said, the current anti-busing issue is not a racial but a class issue: "Racism is disappearing" in the United States very fast. Fifty percent of black people don't want their kids bused either, and they can hardly be anti-black. This is important, because a class problem can be solved with dollars, which is hard but not as hard as solving a race problem."

He even thinks "we don't have a very serious city problem in the United States" because "city housing, for example, has vastly improved."

"No society in history has given good housing to poor people," he said. "We're becoming more successful so increasingly we're going to have the failure of success, because of rising expectations."

He does fear this "increasing disillusionment with progress" and thinks it could prove part of a "1985 technological crisis."

What he means by this is that "about 100 bad things could happen, converging on the year 1985. The odds against any one happening are about 100 to 1. But if you have 100 of them, the chances get pretty good that one will."

Among these dangers: environmental disaster (like the world being flooded or frozen by man's climatic changes), technological control of man (maybe by "new forms of humanity" like live computers) and nuclear war.

"I believe the United States should subsidize an organization to look at remote but very serious problems," he suggested. "Call it an Institute to Study Far-Fetched but Important Possibilities."

Dr. Willie Harman, director of the Educational Policy Institute of the Stanford Research Institute, agreed with Mr. Kahn that the world is entering a post-industrial age. But he saw it not just as one of industrial growth but as one of growing industrial responsibility.

He agreed that the shift to new ways "is likely to be rapid, extreme and hazardous."

Given safe progress through the hazards, he forecast a "Marxist capitalism" which not only considers social values but is forced by political and consumer pressures to consider them.

"The balance could very easily shift," he maintained, "to where it is the corporations that display

• Ask the United Nations to establish a special environmental fund, which would reach \$100 million after five years, and the United States would support it with a fair share of the funding.

• Encourage states to start controlling the location of high-

waves and airports by 1975 or else start losing federal aid for such projects.

• Discourage construction on the drowning lands bordering lakes, rivers and oceans by restricting tax advantages.

• Control the land disposal of toxic wastes through state regulation under federal guidelines.

• Make it a federal offense, subject to criminal penalties for the first time, to harm animals listed as endangered species, and extend legal protection to species headed for the endangered list.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon announced a complete ban on the use of all poisons to control predatory animals on federal land. The ban would protect eagles, hawks, coyotes, falcons and other predators. The President also proposed legislation to prevent shooting or trapping them as well.

Poisons have been used by livestock grazers on federal lands, especially to control coyotes which attack sheep.

In other executive actions, Mr. Nixon said he has ordered the development of occupational health standards to protect farm workers from pesticide poisoning, and has ordered the preparation of new insulation standards for federally aided multiple dwellings to conserve energy.

The tax on sulfur emissions wouldn't go into effect until Jan. 1, 1976, however, and then only in regions where the atmospheric levels of sulfur dioxide, the sulfur compound produced by combustion, exceed the limits already established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The proposal faces stiff opposition in Congress, where a comparable proposal to tax lead was defeated in 1970.

As the tax idea has emerged, poisons would be imposed on sulfur contained in oil, coal, copper ore and other emission sources. In a region where sulfur dioxide in the air is above the EPA's primary ceiling designed to protect human health, the charge would be 15 cents a pound. If the air levels are below this but higher than the limit established to protect property, vegetation, aesthetic values and other non-human targets, the charge would be 10 cents a pound.

We should not underestimate the power, said Mr. Kahn, of "human selfishness, properly harnessed."

### Nixon Urges U.S. Industry Gear for Future Competition

By Carol Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP)—President Nixon yesterday urged American business leaders to "roll up their sleeves" and work to meet increasing competition from abroad—with a renewed "American spirit."

Noting that he had recently made "some tough decisions in order to help get the economy back on its feet," the President told more than 1,500 delegates to the first White House Conference on the Industrial World that "they too have some hard decisions to make."

"Are you going to crawl into a shell and demand protection from world competition, or are you going to roll up your sleeves and increase productivity?" he asked.

"Are you going to expand your energies complaining about controls, or are you going to adopt wage and price policies that will remove the pressure of inflation and the need for controls?"

Productivity Slips While other nations were modernizing and spurring ahead in productivity, he said, American productivity has slipped, capital investment has been neglected, and little attention and support have been given to applied science and technological advance.

"Other nations in the world today are going forward rapidly forward," he said, "and America has to exert itself if we are to remain competitive in the world."

"We have got to learn once again to compete in the world, and the only way we can compete is on the basis of our own productivity."

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee that a major element of this program is the budget's huge deficit, which will reach an estimated \$33.8 billion in the current fiscal year, ending June 30.

He said, "This program and other forces at work in the economy will significantly reduce unemployment this year."

Several Democratic members of the committee were skeptical. Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin complained that the "fiscal stimulus" for the budget will be only "temporary," tapering off after midyear. Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, called the policy "vulgarized Keynesianism" and "disaster."

Mr. Stein opposed legislation backed by Rep. Reuss and other House Democrats that would create 500,000 public-service jobs. Rep. Reuss argued that instead of "horrendous" budget deficits the administration should seek to "pinpoint" its job-creating efforts.

Excessive Stimulus Mr. Stein insisted that the general stimulus provided by the budget is "powerful" and that additional stimulus to the economy by more government spending would probably be "excessive."

Much of his prepared statement was devoted to an analysis of the changed condition of the U.S. labor market, with much more unemployment than previously now concentrated among women and young persons.

#### Berrigan Trial's Jury Selection In Final Stages

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 8 (UPI)—Fifty-six prospective jurors were finally seated yesterday for the kidnap-bombing conspiracy trial of the Rev. Philip P. Berrigan and six other anti-war activists. Selection of the final 12-member panel began today.

The panel from which the 12 trial jurors will be chosen numbered 18 men and 28 women. More than half are middle-aged, while seven are between the ages of 20 and 30 and seven are over 60. More than half are Protestants and five are Roman Catholics. Only eight attended college.

Upon completion of the preliminary panel of 48 persons, defense attorneys can strike out the names of 28 persons and six peremptory challenges are left to the prosecution. The 12 persons remaining will complete the jury, but six alternate jurors still must be chosen.

Fung Horn Vang, 17, was arrested Nov. 10 while stringing wires between the U.S. embassy and Mr. Swank's residence. He said he was trying to catch birds, not kill the ambassador, but police found a quantity of plastic explosive in a nearby house. He was found guilty by a court on Dec. 4 and sentenced to death.

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Elated Klub Montana Gang Member Prepares to Turn in Weapons

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (UPI)—An elated Klub Montana gang member prepares to turn in his weapon Monday to police officials with promise that he would not be prosecuted for doing so, after a general crackdown was enforced.

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**Limited War, Limited Aims—II**

In a letter on this page John Moors Cabot, a career diplomat with long experience, vigorously defends the Nixon administration's plan for peace in Vietnam in what might be called the traditional mode, which is to say that Vietnam is a classic exercise in Communist containment; that the historic anti-thesis is to be found in the appeasement of the Axis powers before World War II; that, "the real choice" before us may be whether we choose to fight with allies in distant lands against Communist aggressions or to fight eventually on our own territory without them; and that the only alternative to carrying on is an "abject surrender" which would only serve to "encourage the Communists to further aggression." This being the very opposite of our own concept of a limited war for limited aims, we welcome the opportunity offered by Ambassador Cabot's letter to try to answer the central question it raises: What should—or should not—be done to "achieve peace without destroying vital national interests." We would begin with Mr. Cabot's conclusion—that the Communists will be satisfied "with nothing less than total victory" in Vietnam. If that is really the case, then there will obviously be no negotiated settlement for, no more than Mr. Cabot, do we believe that this country should "make one concession after another until we reach the Communists' demands."

But if there is to be no mutually satisfactory political settlement of the conflict, then we would define the Vietnam dilemma with a question of our own: How would Mr. Cabot and those of his persuasion go about securing the independence of South Vietnam, ending our involvement in the war, and obtaining the release of our prisoners? Would they invade North Vietnam, bomb Hanoi, mine Haiphong harbor, or reintroduce American combat troops on the ground? Or would they merely hang on indefinitely, with a residual American force on the scene, with continued use of our air power, with continuing heavy expenditures in economic and military aid—and with our POWs still beyond our reach? Since it seems safe to say that there is almost no public tolerance in this country for the idea of re-escalating the war and not much tolerance for a continuing, open-ended American involvement, what it all comes down to, it seems to us, is that neither of these alternatives is feasible and that we might as well face up to the fact that there are very real limits on our capacity to determine the destiny of South Vietnam.

\* \* \*

It is easy enough to say that the North Vietnamese will tire in time, that their war effort will wither away, that they will ultimately negotiate because it is not in their interests to let this conflict drag on. But we were told long ago that it was not in their interests to tangle with the world's greatest power in the first place and that with a few turns on the thumbscrew they would sue for peace. Yet they haven't, and any honest calculation of future prospects has to take into consideration the strong possibility that they won't.

In fact, that seems to be Mr. Cabot's view—and it is widely shared. As Chalmers M. Roberts put it in an article not long ago: "Hanoi does not want just a chance to win in the South; it wants a certainty." This bleak prospect could conceivably be altered, just as in the past the bargaining positions of both sides have been altered, by the course of the actual conflict, on the ground, in South Vietnam, or in Laos or in Cambodia. They could make headway which might encourage them to harden their stand—or suffer losses which might induce some softening. So we cannot be categorical about the outlook for a negotiated settlement.

What we can be very nearly categorical

**International Opinion****Ordeal of the Dollar**

The current ordeal of the dollar is most likely to justify the proponents of fixed parities by proving that the widening of fluctuation margins is not a sufficient safeguard when confidence is missing. In this respect it is a blatant failure for one of the key provisions of the Washington accord of Dec. 18 . . . And there is reason to wonder whether the debate in the U.S. Congress on the dollar devaluation bill will not take place in a dramatic atmosphere in which the logic of experts will run into that of facts, that is to say the refusal of the markets to continue to trust the currency of a country whose deficit looks very much like a real affidavit of bankruptcy.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

**Viet Cong and Nixon Plan**

The precision brought to the Paris conference by the Viet Cong delegation last Thursday have helped shed light on the gap

**In the International Edition****Seventy-Five Years Ago**

February 8, 1887

**PARIS**—Our Havana correspondent sends by commercial cable a dreary story of desolation and misery in the eastern provinces of Cuba, whither he traveled with a convoy of troops. He found the country a wilderness, and the utmost desolation prevailing in the towns where the "peones" are gathered. The war has ruined everything. His words point to the fact that there can be no remedy until the fighting has stopped and things again return to normal.

**Fifty Years Ago**

February 8, 1922

**LONDON**—The decision of Great Britain to take really firm action against the agitators led by Gandhi in India, is strongly supported by public opinion here, because it is believed that the government has been too tolerant with this leader of dissatisfaction. The Gandhi movement has grown to dangerous dimensions, but it was not until November that anything approaching decisive steps was taken to counteract its strength. The prisons are now overcrowded.

**It's Everyone for Himself**

By C. L. Sulzberger

**TEHRAN**—Regional security headed the international casualty lists of the India-Pakistan war and one of the most brutal examples is Iran, Pakistan's neighbor and partner in the CENTO alliance. From now on, the Iranian government feels, this country must put minimum stock in pacts and maximum reliance upon its own military strength.

A Tehran newspaper, Kayhan, echoed the official view when it writes: "Pakistan, an ally of the United States through two multinational and one bilateral treaty, has been attacked and dismembered without as much as a ripple of serious protest. There is no reason why Pakistan's plight should be treated as an isolated case that could not be repeated elsewhere in the region."

Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida concludes ruefully: "It is apparent now that one has to rely on one's own strength for defense." He dismisses CENTO, once a major factor in Iranian policy, as merely a nice "club" useful to develop economic projects and communications and a practical forum to discuss ideas, but not "an effective alliance."

**GNP on Rise**

Even the bilateral accord under which the United States undertook to consult immediately in the event of aggression here is virtually forgotten. Iran is out to use its rapidly increasing gross national product—currently rising at Asia's highest rate—to

build its military forces as a form of fire insurance.

Already Iran has taken over the three islands (once British-controlled) dominating the entrance to the Persian Gulf, a most important oil source for both Japan and Western Europe. It is investing now in naval strength to reinforce its position as the greatest seapower in the Gulf because, as Hoveida says: "This is our jugular vein; we can't drink oil, we must export it." It is buying more equipment from the West (above all the U.S.A.) and has even accepted artillery and military trucks from Russia as part payment for a natural gas pipeline to the Soviet Union.

Hoveida says: "We know the superpowers match each other." Iran realizes acutely the need to rely on itself in this standoff condition, and also wishes to be strong enough to speak in regional rather than just national affairs. With its present bonds, it feels it can afford the burden.

It is clear Iran feels, as it has for generations, that the major potential threat to its integrity comes from the Soviet Union. Relations with the northern neighbor are currently good and the 1,300-mile border is even called "The Frontier of Friendship." Nevertheless this pleasant phrase does not wholly obscure the uncomfortable realization that Iran lives next to a superpower whose long-term ambition is to gain a privileged position on the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

Tehran and Moscow have an unusual friendship right now but history has taught Tehran to be wary. And, without talking about it officially, Iran tends to blame Moscow for stirring up anti-Iranian manifestations in left-wing Arab states to the west and south. This is most angrily represented in the case of Iraq.

Iraq has been expelling Iranian citizens en masse and is accused of training urban guerrillas who have taken part in violent crimes in this city. It is claimed here that the Baathist regime is given active support by Moscow and that Soviet vessels are stationed "under circumstances that have never been clarified" at the Iraqi ports of Faw and Basra.

Whether a Russian hand is really encouraging mischief in Iraq and hostile left-wing movements in the Arabian peninsula is impossible to confirm. The Iranians are reluctant to do more than whisper that Moscow may be playing a Nutcracker Suite in these parts with this country serving as the nut.

The government prays this is not the case because few people really believe Iran is capable of standing up alone against any serious Kremlin pressure. Fortunately, the Soviet Union appears to be in a peaceful frame of mind these days.

Moreover, the United States, in which Tehran places great reliance, has established contact with the U.S.S.R. with a view to reducing their naval presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Of all countries that could benefit from such a visible easement of tension, this is number one.

**Vietnam Debate and the Campaign**

By David S. Broder

**WASHINGTON**—The very Republicans who were chomping for months over the President's threat to "pull the rug" from under the feet of his Vietnamese critics are now complaining in outraged terms that the leading Democratic presidential prospect, Sen. Edmund Muskie, has "pulled the rug" from under Richard Nixon and his Paris negotiators.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers became so agitated by the Maine senator's blunt criticism of the American bargaining position in the Vietnam peace talks that he lapsed into a partisan counter-attack of his own—and had to be spanked publicly by James Rostow (D-Tex., Feb. 5-6), an advocate of bipartisanship for a quarter-century.

Before the question becomes hopelessly mired in partisanship, it might be helpful to set forth a few considerations on which such a question should be judged:

• It would be naive to assume that there may not be a cost to the American bargaining position when an opponent of the President, a man who is given a 50-50 chance of succeeding him in less than a year, offers the enemy what are, in effect, easier terms for settlement than the President himself is publicly offering.

Muskie is disingenuous when he argues that he is simply exercising his right as a senator to express alternative views. Obviously, Hanoi weighs his statements on a different scale than it does those of other Democrats who have little chance of being President.

• The question whether this is responsible or irresponsible behavior on his part is a legitimate political question—one which the public is well entitled to decide after hearing the arguments on opposite sides.

The administration may maintain that Muskie's opposition undercutts the President's chances of success in Paris, but it cannot prove, by the record, that the converse is true, i.e., that if Muskie and other Democrats gave Mr. Nixon their unstinting support the negotiations would succeed.

The statements Nixon himself made in 1968 in support of President Johnson's policy—statements the Republicans are now citing as a model of political restitude—did not avail to bring the war to a negotiated settlement. And despite Nixon's public position at the time, there is some evidence that the prospect of his imminent election did delay the negotiations by causing the South Vietnamese to postpone coming to Paris.

• As the 1968 experience indicates, there is literally no way that diplomacy can be totally insulated from the stress of a presidential campaign. Since no

one would suggest postponing the American election until the Paris talks conclude, the only question is whether the terms of a Vietnam settlement ought to be dealt with frankly in the domestic debate or be snuck into the campaign by the back door, as happened in 1968.

As one who supported the President and criticized the Moratorium organizers in late 1968, for agitating public opinion against a Vietnam policy that had had only nine months to work, I personally can find no rationale to argue that, after three years in office, Nixon deserves to be exempt in the presidential campaign from substantive criticism of his Vietnam diplomacy.

Nixon was elected on a promise that he had a plan to end the war. No one kept secret from him the date of the next presidential election. Having failed thus far to fulfill his pledge (though making significant progress in reducing American casualties), he cannot expect immunity from criticism.

• The possible costs in Paris of a partisan debate on Vietnam must be weighed against the clear need for such a debate at home.

That is why, even conceding the costs, it still seems to me the debate should proceed.

**Letters****'Old Shell Game'**

The Washington Post editorial (FEB. 18) "Same Old Shell Game" regarding President Nixon's Vietnam proposals was outrageous.

Was there nothing new in the fact that we had been negotiating secretly for many months on the basis of approximately the same points as the North Vietnamese had proposed publicly and for which the administration had been so widely criticized for not answering?

Was there nothing new in our proposal for a withdrawal in six months if our prisoners were returned—which is the essence of our SEATO commitments (overwhelmingly ratified by the Senate), and despite the catastrophic developments which are likely to follow from giving up.

Nobody likes, as Chamberlain said in 1938, to fight in distant lands. The war in Indochina has caused many casualties, cost much treasure, divided the nation and wracked our economy. But I suggest—and I have served in three countries—that the real choice before us may be whether we choose to fight with allies in distant lands against Communist aggressions or to fight eventually on our own territory without them.

Your editorial will merely encourage North Vietnam to continue to demand abject surrender to their aggression and to encourage the Communists to further aggressions. We have been through this cycle with the Axis powers before World War II.

There are fortunately some signs that the Communist powers want a détente. I earnestly hope that the forthcoming talks with them will produce this. How-

Seen by Ex-Envoy Bowles

**Blunder in South Asia**

By Chester Bowles

**WASHINGTON**—As the political dust settles following the recent conflict in South Asia, the nagging question remains: Why did Mr. Nixon and Henry Kissinger embark on a course which under the best of circumstances would cost us heavily and under the worst involve us in a major war?

By backing the militarily bigoted Pakistani government against secular, democratic India on an issue involving the right of 70 million Bengalis to the freedom for which they voted overwhelmingly in December, 1970, we have upset the balance of power in Asia and squandered much of the goodwill, influence and friendship we had built up in India during the last 20 years.

Nixon's decision to back Pakistan was a serious blunder in itself. The administration's effort to cover up the facts and to manipulate the news made a bad matter worse.

Although the White House and State Department had received daily detailed reports of the mass slaughter launched by the West Pakistan Army on March 25, 1971, from our consul general in Dhaka, our government insisted that it had no reliable facts on which to base policy judgments. Even when the gruesome history was spelled out by witnesses on the front pages of our newspapers and on television the administration still offered no criticisms of the West Pakistan government; to this day it has not expressed its regrets.

In response to growing criticism from Congress and the press, the administration asserted that it had cut off military aid to Pakistan when, in fact, it had done no such thing.

In an effort to present Nixon in the role of peacemaker, a high White House official told the press "off the record" that by threatening to cancel his visit to Moscow next spring, the President had prompted the Soviet Union to force India to forgo an invasion of West Pakistan, which the Indians, in fact, had no intention of launching.

To ease public and congressional criticism, the White House also leaked the story that in 1961 President Kennedy had signed an agreement with the Pakistani government which obligated the United States to support Pakistan in a war with India. As officials in the White House and State Department are fully aware, no such agreement exists now, or ever has.

The White House issued orders telling all government officials to bypass whenever possible India's ambassador and his staff, who were doggedly attempting to pick up the pieces.

This record of duplicity, public relations gimmickry and poor judgment has shaken the confidence of even our closest friends.

The effect of our inept and insensitive handling of the Indo-Pakistani situation has been compounded by the fact that it easily followed on President Nixon's and Secretary Connally's insensitive handling of Japan, now the world's third-ranking industrial power. Prime Minister Sato, one of our warmest friends and supporters, is said first to have heard about the sudden 180-degree shift in our Chinese policy, which is of critical importance to Japan, from the newspaper.

In South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Thailand, and even the Philippines, doubts are beginning to be expressed about the risks of a close association with a United States which appears restless and unpredictable. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has been busily filling the political vacuum before the Chinese can do so, thereby strengthening its own influence in Asia.

How can these blunders be explained? There are many versions from which to choose.

Some critics genuinely believe that a naive, weary and poorly informed President was charmed off his feet by a succession of Pakistani generals with British habits.

The aspirations of poverty-stricken millions are more powerful than gunboats and submarine diplomacy.

We should abandon the myth that loyalty can be purchased with economic aid and concentrate our aid on those nations that will use it responsibly and effectively to build a better life for all their people.

We should give unswerving support to those nations that are genuinely striving to build democratic societies and avoid undermining them by expedient deals with their anti-democratic rivals.

Above all we should resist the temptation to play the Soviet Union and China off against each other. We must learn to live peacefully with both.

Mr. Bowles is a former ambassador to India. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

accents and a taste for golf, polo and dry martinis.

Others suggest that the President and Kissinger were so concentrating on the war in Indochina and the threat of war in the Middle East that they failed to recognize the growing danger in South Asia. When it finally hit the headlines, they promptly lost their tempers over the "ridiculous, difficult Indians."

**Role of Yahya**

Still others suggest that the only feasible channel for settling up Kissinger's visit to Peking was through President Yahya Khan of Pakistan who, aware of the adverse impact on India, could be counted on to offer his services.

None of these explanations is convincing: the most likely reason, in my opinion, is much simpler. The President had given such high priority to his coming visit to Peking that, consciously or unconsciously, he was prepared to pay almost any political price to assure a friendly welcome, even though our relations with other key nations might be badly damaged in the process.

Let me emphasize that I do not question Nixon's decision to establish normal relations with the People's Republic of China nor his desire to discuss our common problems face to face with Chou En-lai and associates in Peking. On the contrary, I and several others have strongly advocated such a policy for many years.

In 1961 and 1963, President Kennedy was himself eager to do precisely what Nixon is now doing.

However, when the pro-Taiwan China lobby within its "Committee of One Million" denounced the liberal wing of the Democratic party as "crypto-Communists" who were said somehow to be in cahoots with Mao Tse-tung, Kennedy decided that the political price tag was too high.

At that time Nixon was one of the harshest critics of any effort to improve our relations with Peking or even to acknowledge its existence.

This is now so much water over the dam: China has assumed its rightful position in the United Nations and there is reason to hope that the Peking negotiations may lead to more normal diplomatic relations between China and the United States, a gradually increasing flow of trade and lowered barriers on travel and cultural exchange.

All of this is constructive and helpful. But the primary Chinese objective, I suspect, involves the three-cornered relationship among the United States, China and the Soviet Union. It is here that our interests and China's are in greatest conflict.

China recognizes the Russians as its major adversary, first because the political differences between the two nations are deep and, second, because a major part of the military might of both powers is now mustered behind long frontiers, many of which are in dispute.

The United States, on the other hand, faces the hard fact that it is the Soviet Union, not China, that now and for the next decade or so has the capacity to destroy us and to plunge the world into a nuclear war. Consequently, the strengthening of our fragile relationships with the Russians

## 87 Are Named To Nixon Trip Press Party Security Precautions Ordered by Peking

**WASHINGTON**, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The White House has picked 87 newsmen, commentators and technicians to accompany President Nixon on his trip to China later this month.

They include Max Frankel, of The New York Times; Stanley Karrow, of The Washington Post; and Dave Kraslow, of the Los Angeles Times, as well as columnists Joseph Kraft and William Buckley.

President's Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he had drawn the list, announced last night, from hundreds of applicants. It includes four newsmen each from the three major U.S. television networks, plus cameramen and technicians, and other broadcast personnel.

Selection of columnists was dictated, Mr. Ziegler said, by circulation and "different points of view." He described Mr. Buckley as a "conservative" and Mr. Kraft as a "non-conservative."

### Air Force Grounded

**HONG KONG**, Feb. 8 (AP).—Peking has ordered the Chinese Air Force grounded during President Nixon's visit to China as part of 300 precautionary measures to protect him, a newspaper reported here today.

The Chinese-language Sing Tao Jih Fan quoted an unidentified Chinese businessman, just returned from Shanghai, as saying that Peking has issued to all military regions in China a 300-clause order called "Temporary Safety Measures" to protect Mr. Nixon.

The traveler said he obtained the information from a Shanghai source who is close to the Chinese government.

The source said the order stipulated that beginning Feb. 15, all the air force planes may fly only when ordered or given special authorization by Peking.

The traveler said the official reason reportedly was that Chinese military aircraft flights during Mr. Nixon's visit "may arouse Mr. Nixon's misunderstanding."

But, the traveler said, it is generally believed the reason was air force wants to eliminate all possibilities of sabotage and damage to the development of China-U.S. relations.

**Seamen Restricted**

The traveler said he has no information when the grounding will be lifted, but said another clause in the Peking order stipulated that seamen of foreign ships in Chinese ports may not go ashore during the presidential visit.

In Shanghai, he said, pre-cautionary measures ordered by authorities there include:

• All persons are forbidden on roofs of buildings and all entryways to rooftops must be closed.

• Non-resident youths may not enter Shanghai before or during Mr. Nixon's visit.

• Utmost secrecy must be maintained in regard with Mr. Nixon's stay in Shanghai.

• Garbage-removal work has been taken over by the army since the end of last month to detect all suspicious objects.

### Congress to Get Devaluation Bill

**WASHINGTON**, Feb. 8 (AP).—The Nixon administration's bill for a formal devaluation of the dollar will be sent to Congress tomorrow. Treasury officials said.

The legislation, authorizing a \$1-an-ounce increase in the official price of gold, to \$38 an ounce, will be accompanied by a lengthy statement explaining the Dec. 18 international currency realignment and the necessity for legislative action on the dollar devaluation.

Congress plans to take a short recess after its session tomorrow and House Banking Committee hearings on the dollar devaluation bill therefore may not get under way until next week.



TENT CITY—Earthquake refugees from Italian town of Ancona line up for distribution of meal in makeshift suburban tent city yesterday. Most of the inhabitants fled the city after four days of earthquake shocks which damaged more than 150 buildings.

## No Value-Added Tax Planned Now, U.S. Budget Chief Says

**WASHINGTON**, Feb. 8 (AP).—George Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress today that the Nixon administration "has no plans to propose a value-added or any other tax in the fiscal 1973 budget" for the year beginning July 1.

Mr. Shultz said unemployment in the United States will decrease in the months ahead, "partly because the budget provides strong stimulus and partly because the dramatic reduction in the number of defense-related jobs is largely a thing of the past."

### Leveling Off

Mr. Shultz noted that in fiscal 1971, defense-related employment was 2.2 million below the 1968 peak of 3 million. He said he anticipates a further slight reduction this spring, but that defense-related employment is leveling off and this factor, "which caused us so much difficulty in the unemployment arena over the past three years, now is behind us."

The official said the slow growth of the money supply in the United States in the last three months is something to worry about.

He added, however, that "we must have faith in the Federal Reserve System's opinion that the money supply will increase and figures indicate that this is happening."

### Tax Reforms Demanded

**WASHINGTON**, Feb. 8 (UPI).—House Democrats demanding tax reform as the price of their support for an increase in the national debt ceiling suggested seven tax changes yesterday, saying they would raise \$12 billion in revenue.

At a news conference attended by eight House members to explain what they will attempt this week, Rep. Amherst Mikva, D., Ill., said the government could make the following annual revenue gains plugging loopholes that favor corporations and wealthy individuals:

- \$1.25 billion from repeal of the depletion allowance for oil and other mineral deposits.

- \$750 million from repeal of the special treatment of intangible drilling and exploration costs for oil and gas.

- \$3 billion by fully taxing

### Usually Takes Several Days

## U.S. Developing Spy Satellite That Cuts Sending to Hours

By Michael Getler

**WASHINGTON**, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The United States is about to embark on a new reconnaissance-satellite project that could help the President and his top advisers respond to sudden foreign crises.

The satellite, still in the development stage, is meant to provide even more detailed pictures from space than can now be achieved. More important, the new space-borne monitors are being designed to position themselves quickly over any trouble spot and to send their pictures back to Washington within hours.

It usually takes several days to get film back from U.S. satellites. There are techniques for getting the information back faster—using television-style cameras and recording equipment—but this still takes more time than planners would like, and the picture quality is somewhat reduced.

**Translated Into Signals**

The new satellites will be designed to translate what their cameras see on earth into electronic signals which can be transmitted to communications satellites. In this way, pictures can be relayed to Washington swiftly.

The decision to develop the new satellite was made in mid-1971 at the highest levels of government, according to informed sources.

The decision reflects a view that current U.S. picture-taking satellites, although extraordinarily

successful during the last several years, had been refined about as far as possible with existing techniques and that a new approach was needed.

The project is still in the research and development stage, although some parts of the system have been tested. It will be 1978 at the earliest before the new spacecraft are operational.

The Air Force is managing the project. The cost to develop, build, and operate the space monitors over a 10-year period is estimated at more than \$1 billion.

**Higher Flight Likely**

The fact that the satellites will be constantly on call while in orbit and will be able to point their lenses and other sensing devices quickly at any trouble spot suggests that they will fly higher than current U.S. reconnaissance satellites.

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## Another Quake Shakes Ancona, Renewing Panic

**ANCONA**, Italy, Feb. 8 (UPI).—

Another earthquake jarred this Adriatic seaport of 100,000 today, the first major vibration felt in 24 hours, and caused panic among inhabitants still in the city.

Several persons suffered shock, authorities said, but there were no deaths or injuries. Two deaths earlier had been indirectly blamed on previous quakes.

The latest quake, recorded at 1:19 p.m., registered six on the 12-point Mercalli scale and shook buildings in the city center. Six on the Mercalli scale is defined as a shock which moves heavy furniture and causes slight structural damage.

More than 500 shocks—some strong, some so light that inhabitants did not feel them—have rolled through Ancona during the past five days. Scientists said 300 shocks were recorded on Saturday.

The earthquakes sent all but 10,000 or so residents fleeing the city last weekend, many of them fearing a 1936 earthquake which caused heavy damage.

The government rushed in emergency relief to feed and house residents who refused to return home, preferring to stay in a soccer stadium tent cities or even their own cars.

**Seismologist Giorgio Peroni said 16 shocks were registered today, but only two were noticeable for citizens. He said the vibrations apparently were growing weaker.**

### Obituaries

## Sinclair Weeks, Secretary Of Commerce for Eisenhower

**SINCLAIR WEEKS**, 78, member of a politically prominent Massachusetts family who served as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's secretary of commerce for six years, died yesterday in Concord, Mass.

One of the Republican party's most successful fund-raisers after World War II, Mr. Weeks was a conservative and shared many of the political and economic views of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. He was Republican national committee man from Massachusetts and the national party's finance chairman and was expected to support Sen. Taft's bid for the presidential nomination in 1962.

But in 1960, Mr. Weeks resigned as finance chairman and threw his support to Gen. Eisenhower because he felt the general could win. Mr. Weeks raised nearly \$6 million for Gen. Eisenhower's 1960 campaign and shortly after the election was named secretary of commerce. He resigned to return to business in 1968.

In his book "Mandate for Change," Gen. Eisenhower said the establishment of the interstate highway system would serve as a monument to Mr. Weeks.

Walter Lang

**PALM SPRINGS**, Calif., Feb. 8 (UPI).—Walter Lang, 78, who directed some of the best-known movie musicals, died here yesterday.

Among his more than 50 pictures were "State Fair," "Call Me Madam," "The King and I," and "Can Can." He worked for 20th Century-Fox longer than any other director, in a career that began in silent pictures.

He was born in Memphis, graduated from the University of Tennessee and served with the U.S. Army in France in World War I.

Milissa de Polakoff

**PARIS**, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Former Russian ballet star Milissa de Polakoff-Baydaroff, '75, died here Sunday. Her family said

Milissa de Polakoff, daughter of a general in the Russian Imperial Army and widow of singer Vladimir Polakoff, had lived in France since the Russian Revolution of 1917.

She was the mother of film and stage actresses Marina Vlad, Odile Versois and Helene Valier. A fourth daughter, Olga Varvane, is an assistant film director.

## Bangladesh Lifts Day Curfew In Mirpur, to Let Food Go In

**DACCA**, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh government today agreed to let food in to the beleaguered Bilbari district of Mirpur, which has been under curfew and sealed off for 10 days, an official spokesman announced.

He said that water and electricity supplies had been restored to the area.

Mirpur, the home of between 100,000 and 200,000 Biharis, was sealed off last Saturday after clashes in which some 350 people were reported killed.

The spokesman, who toured the area today, said the curfew had been lifted during the day. He said the situation had taken a more hopeful turn since there had been no repetition of violent incidents.

### No Sign of Panic

He said the population was walking around the streets with no sign of panic as army jeeps and trucks went by.

The spokesman said that food rations had run low, but the order had now gone out for food shops to be replenished.

He stressed that the Mirpur situation was not a question of racial hatred between Bengalis and Biharis. It had been stirred up by "armed thugs," who touched off the conflict by opening fire with automatic weapons and mortars on Bengali security forces Jan. 31, he said.

Most of the Mirpur inhabitants are law-abiding citizens who suffered at the hands of miscreants, he added.

The spokesman said it was not yet possible for newsmen to go into Mirpur and see the situation for themselves. He said he hoped it would be possible soon.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 Biharis have now been forcibly evacuated from Mirpur to facilitate a search for arms. The spokesman said more people would be moved, but he did not know how many.

### Suspected Collaborators

Or the Biharis moved out so far, some 1,500 are in Dacca's central jail on suspicion of collaborating with the former Pakistani regime.

The spokesman said it was hoped that many of these would be released in the next day or two.

The other evacuees have been camped down in a former reform school and in surrounding grounds at Murrapur, some 16 miles from Dacca.

The government spokesman admitted that conditions there were not very good. "It all happened in a great hurry," he said.

### "It was too big a problem in

The reporting system is compulsory this year, and when the crop is harvested in June and July, it will be the last. All planting of opium poppies has been stopped under a program negotiated by the State Department with the Turkish government yesterday.

The United States is providing \$35 million in Agency for International Development funds over a four-year period to compensate the Turkish government for the loss of foreign exchange from the legitimate sales of opium for pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Gross said that the 54,000 acres now licensed will produce some 200 tons of opium. This is thought to be the entire Turkish production. Last year, under the voluntary program that covered fewer acres, the government collected 140 tons of opium, he reported. It is estimated that an additional 50 tons were sold illicitly.

### Optimistic

"The Turkish government in effect will be soaking up all of the heroin for the illicit market," he declared. "This is the first time that we have been optimistic that with the help of Turkey we will be able to control that source."

The 50 tons of opium would convert to five tons of heroin. The U.S. consumption of heroin is said to be between five and six tons, with about four tons coming from Turkey, Mr. Gross said.

There is a built-in incentive, he pointed out, for farmers to turn in their opium harvest. They will be paid in cash and will receive a subsidy for substituting other crops. The amount of the subsidy will depend upon how much of the opium crop they turn in.

In addition to the \$35 million, the United States will give \$300,000 in AID funds to the Turkish government's licensing and collection organization, to measure poppy fields, and to conduct actual inspections during the cultivation period and at harvest time.

The inspection and collection system will be so tight that the amount that slips through will be held to an absolute minimum," he said.

An AID team is now in Turkey to help plan for substitute crops and will be followed in the spring by other teams. "We will know what is going on," Mr. Gross said.

Meanwhile, President Nixon yesterday accorded the personal rank of ambassador to Mr. Gross as head of the U.S. delegation to United Nations narcotics conference in Geneva March 8.

### Queen, Philip, Anne Leave for the Far East

**LONDON**, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth, her husband, Prince Philip, and daughter Princess Anne, took off today for Thailand, to begin a seven-week tour of the Far East.

Their Royal Air Force VC-10 jet took off shortly after noon from Heathrow Airport for the 8,000-mile flight to the U.S. naval base at U-Tapao, Thailand.

The itinerary includes Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, the Maldives, Mauritius and Kenya.

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## ART IN PARIS

## Surrealists and Symbolists

By Michael Gibson

**PARIS, Feb. 8 (IHT)—**The Belgian surrealist painter René Magritte (who died in 1967) was one of that peculiar breed of serious, dead-pane practical jokers whose work, based on simple paradoxes and ambiguities, leads one to a world of provocative anti-logic rather than to the dreamworld one might expect from a surrealist. A typical theme, often repeated in his work, shows a canvas set on an easel before a window or a door. The landscape on the canvas is in perfect continuity with the one behind it through the borders of the canvas are just made perceptible. Why is this simple piece of illusionism sensed as rather disquieting? Each viewer must find his answer, but to me it suggests that the serenely lit landscape in the background might also turn out to be an illusion and a prop.

Magritte's painting is, in itself, tidy, simple, academic and to the point. His approach is deliberately prosaic. There is no special concern with light or color beyond what is required to make the idea perfectly clear. As a result his work comes across as a sum of simple, unsmiling and unmotivational metaphysical parlor tricks in which Magritte first turns the world inside out and shows us that there is nothing behind, after which he proceeds to pull doves out of the empty sky.

Some 50 of his works are on exhibition at a large well-presented exhibition at the Grand Palais (to April 8) devoted to Belgian symbolists and surrealists. The selection is good and the artist's major themes are represented in a variety of forms.

## Delvaux

Paul Delvaux, the only other Belgian representing surrealists in this exhibition, has produced a body of work that is surprisingly unidirectional when one considers the painter's affiliations. The dominant mood of his painting is melancholy, and it is expressed in a dreamlike syntax. Magritte takes refuge behind his conceits rather like his bourgeois antithesis hides behind the conventions of society. Delvaux communicates the mood of his dreams. Big-eyed, empty-eyed

A René Magritte  
from the  
Grand Palais  
exhibition.

© Manuel Bidartmanas,  
Tiberga

nude women, always with the same features, roam through ruins, forests, ancient cities and railway stations in a trancelike quest. Occasionally a man, a boy or a youth also appears, and also in the nude. Sometimes the woman is multiplied until she is a crowd. But many or few, none of the characters ever seem any other. This theme of solitude that cannot be breached, of ambiguous unawareness is clearly and economically expressed. So, too, is its everyday quality by the matter-of-fact presence of an occasional fully-dressed citizen in turn-of-the-century attire going unconcernedly about his business.

Delvaux's preoccupation with solitude and sensuality is quite naturally coupled with a concern during certain periods an obsession—with death. During the '40s and '50s he produced an important series of canvases in which the ubiquitous, busy skeletons familiar to Erosor make their appearance. Delvaux's skeletons are not at all satirical. Rather they are handled quite coolly, as though they represented just another stage of undress. But their pervasive presence reflects the artist's preoccupations.

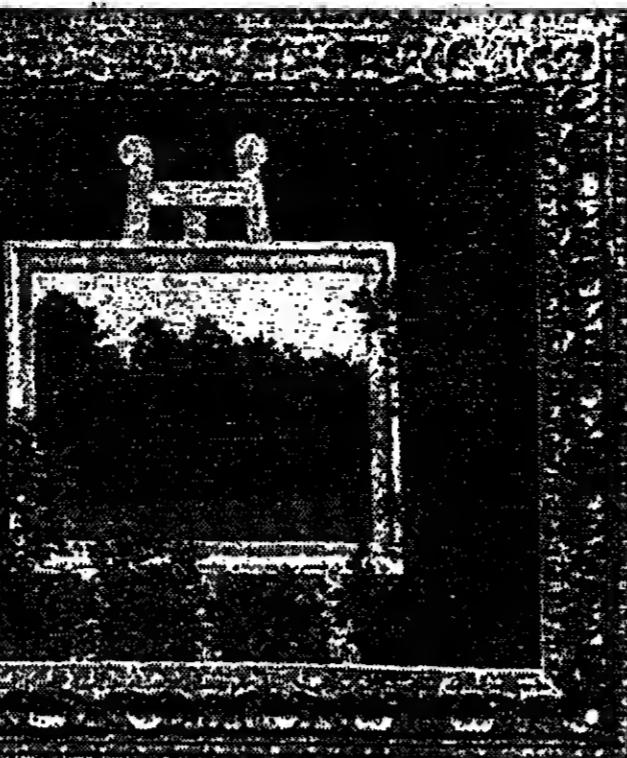
Still later comes a series devoted to archaic rural railway stations. Viewed in the twilight or by moonlight, they reflect a nostalgia for another time and place where it would be possible to live one's life instead of endlessly bypassing it. The themes of Delvaux's art reflect some problems that are the artist's own. His possessive mother taught him to fear all women, as his biographers relate, and the nostalgia of his desire is constantly visible in his work. But he succeeds in rising above the specific and anecdotal in his paintings and expresses a point of view with universal resonances.

Delvaux and Magritte both add an original and durable note to the international surrealist concert.

## Symbolism

The symbolist movement is many-faced. It can be seen as a forerunner of surrealism—an aspect that is apparent in the work of an artist like William Degouve de Nuncques, whose paintings are melancholy, poetic, and almost untouched by the typical bad taste of the period.

Even someone like Fernand Khnopff, a good painter who unfortunately shared the pre-Raphaelites' infatuation with languid-jawed cuties and pretty knights, sometimes strikes one as a forerunner. The drift of symbolism can be understood as an attempt, in a pre-Freudian age to give expression to irrational forces by means of a conventional set of symbols. The symbols tend to be literary because they depend too much on external identification and on a form of value judgment that has a sentimental drift. The movement is more significant in respect to the period than to a more general human content, and there was something so gentle in the way these artists called forth the chronic forces rather like inviting the Devil to



flexibility.

All of which fits into the O'Neill thesis that the only way to cope with the tensions of modern marriage is a new approach, one that is flexible enough to adjust to individual differences.

Mrs. O'Neill, who is working toward a PhD in anthropology at Barnard, contrasted marriage contracts under the old, "closed" system with the new, "open" one they advocate.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

## TOMORROW

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**CHARLIE  
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## BUSINESS

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## FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1972

### Money Pact Torpedoed By U.S., Roosa Alleges

By Philip Greer

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Federal Reserve Board and the Nixon administration have "torpedoed" the mid-December international currency agreements, former Treasury Under Secretary Robert V. Roosa charged yesterday.

Mr. Roosa, addressing the mid-winter trust conference of the American Bankers Association, raked the Fed for its continuing easy money policies which have driven interest rates down to their lowest levels in more than six years. "The tradition has been

### Citibank Warns U.S. Policy May Renew Inflation

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 8 (UPI)—First National City Bank warned today that the administration's strategy of applying greater fiscal stimulus in early 1972 and then tapering off poses dangers of renewed inflation.

In its monthly economic letter, the bank said: "The administration's budget strategy demands a degree of precision and presumes a depth of knowledge not yet attained or the economy's reaction to fiscal and monetary measures."

The bank said that while it is reasonable to expect federal expenditure will rise substantially in calendar 1972, "it appears that the main thrust will come toward the middle or end of the year, rather than at the beginning, as the administration plans."

The bank said, "The danger of pursuing the chimeras of fine timing is that the full impact of the stimulant may not be felt until the economy reaches the level at which inflationary demand pressures are generated."

### One Dollar—

**LONDON.** (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange between the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Today Previous

Sterl. 48 per \$1. 2.86215 2.82281

Belgian franc. 42.24-47 41.85-90

Deutsche mark. 3.1980 3.1980

Fr. 57. Fr. 5.0865-10.125 5.0984-100

Italian lira. 2.1295 2.1295

Swiss franc. 5.870-75 5.886-800

Yen. 301.48 301.70

that the country devaluing its currency also takes steps to defend its own reserves and moves in the direction of higher interest rates," he said.

Earlier, economist Henry Kaufman also blasted the administration, saying its anti-inflation program "is showing signs of losing its effectiveness."

Mr. Kaufman, a partner in the Salomon Bros. investment banking firm, said the projected \$28 billion federal deficit in the current fiscal year will cause "substantial damage" to the fight against inflation and "is also likely to contribute to a weakening of the new currency arrangements as foreigners become suspicious about our intentions to combat inflation."

He said the Fed's easy money policy has "driven interest rates to a level from which they will have to very soon bounce upward." He said the Fed has "pushed so forcefully and so soon that we have witnessed a decline throughout the interest rate structure."

As a result of the uncertainties surrounding the international monetary picture, Mr. Roosa said, foreign central banks will be forced to rely less and less on the United States. He said that could spawn a series of bilateral and multilateral exchange agreements. He questioned whether "we will be able to get through this year without upheavals" and said that, while he is still "fundamentally optimistic" that reform of the exchange rate system will be achieved, he does not see much movement toward that goal this year.

The bank said, "The danger of pursuing the chimeras of fine timing is that the full impact of the stimulant may not be felt until the economy reaches the level at which inflationary demand pressures are generated."

**Integrated Food Complex Planned by Japanese Firm**

**TOKYO.** Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—Mitsui & Co. is planning a "food factory" with some twists, a development it says is unique.

The factory will sit alongside Tokyo Bay, across from this capital city, where freighters will unload raw foodstuffs into silos at the water's edge.

As many as 28 separate companies in the 23-square-mile factory area will draw on these through pipes and conveyor belts, some processing them—such as wheat into flour—while others use the processed goods to make consumer foods from bread to frozen dinners.

Despite Japan's image abroad

### Net Up 10.8% For Imperial Tobacco in '71

#### Profits, Sales Fall at Komatsu, Payout Cut

**LONDON.** Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd. said today net profit rose 10.8 percent for the year ended Oct. 31, to £14.2 million compared with £13.9 million the previous year.

The company declared a final dividend of 3.375 pence, making a total for the year of 5.25 pence up from the previous 4.75 pence.

Imperial Tobacco said that despite rising costs, results for the first three months of its current 1971-72 year show an improvement over the like period a year earlier. The first-quarter results, it said, were aided particularly by a further advance by its food division.

**Komatsu Net Drops**

**TOKYO.** Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Komatsu Ltd. profit fell 24.6 percent and sales dropped 9 percent in the half-year ended Dec. 31 compared with the previous six months.

The company said today profit for the period was ¥2.79 billion yen (\$9 million) at the central exchange rate, down from ¥3.7 billion in the previous six months. Sales were 101.96 billion yen down from 112.1 billion yen.

Komatsu said it is cutting its dividend to 3.50 yen from 4.25 yen in the previous half-year. It also announced it will lay off 1,125 workers for the five months beginning around the middle of this month because of the prolonged recession. The workers will receive about 65 percent of their wages during the idle period.

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**Bank's Suit Reveals Oil Wheeling-Dealing**

By Stanley Penn

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).

In February, 1968, Occidental Petroleum, then a minor oil concern, was granted two prized drilling concessions by Libya.

This surprised some, mainly

because Occidental was competing with some industry giants.

But Occidental credited its good fortune to the superior contents of its sealed bid and to the attention it paid to small details, such as wrapping its bid in ribbons of Libya's national colors.

Since then, Occidental's concessions have proved to be one of the world's major oil deposits. In 1970, they produced 240.8 million barrels of crude oil. The company's earnings between 1968 and 1970 nearly tripled, due in part to its Libya find. By last March, Occidental had invested \$403.5 million in property, plant and equipment for international production and exploration—nearly all in Libya.

The story, as pieced together from court documents, begins in 1964, when "Gen. de Rovin" came to promote Galic in Paris with a proposition: If Mr. Galic could line up an oil company willing to spend millions of dollars on the project, Gen. de Rovin could obtain lucrative concessions in Libya through a highly placed Libyan International Swindler.

At that time, Mr. Galic apparently had no prior knowledge of Gen. de Rovin. Court documents say that the Spanish-born De Rovin, now aged 70, was a swindler in Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere in the period prior to World War II; that he had dealings with the Nazis during the war for which a French court later sentenced him to death in absentia; that in the postwar period he traveled about South America and Canada, making a living by passing bad checks; that he eventually returned to France from Argentina under the phony name "De Rovin"; that he was employed by a French firm and promptly squandered its assets; that in February, 1970, he was sentenced in absentia to a year in jail by a French court after a conviction for violation of foreign exchange controls; and that his present whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. Galic's background is less colorful. He is married to a wealthy American. He describes himself in court documents as a graduate of Charles University in Prague, as owning plastic and chemical factories and as being engaged in financing with important connections in the business world, including his friendship with Charles Allen, the multimillionaire founder and general partner of Allen & Co.

Intrigued by Gen. de Rovin's proposition, Mr. Galic asked Mr. Allen if he could find a company.

"Charley told me, 'Give me time, I will look around,'" Mr.

Galic recounts in his deposition.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

**A Super-Organism**

Mitsui's role in these projects—which there is a third, smaller one under construction in Kobe—is that of a super-organizer. It owns only the land, which it rents to the processing companies that join the project.

It imports all the raw materials, then sells them to the first processor. It buys the output of the first processor and sells it to the second and so on—essentially a bookkeeping operation with a markup, since the material moves continuously through pipes.

In view of Pan Am's heavy losses the last two years and shaky outlook for the next year or so, these officials express doubt that it can obtain the credit at this time to buy a \$60-million plane. A Pan Am spokesman concedes this point. "It is doubtful that we will reach a decision and be in the market any time this year," he says, also noting that the plane itself is not ready to be put in service anyway.

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Executive Jet Aviation  
Tel: (061) 44-25-50  
Telex: 65131 EJEI

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### BASF, Pechiney to Strengthen Tie

BASF, the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik (BASF) and the Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann group report they have agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the polyurethane field. BASF will acquire a 50 percent holding in Pechiney Ugine's subsidiary Detechimide, and will increase its stake in the jointly-owned Marles-Kuhlmann-Wyandotte to 50 percent from 45 percent. BASF and Pechiney have long been cooperating in Diisopropylene Plasticines, an equally-owned subsidiary.

**Lockheed Plans to Increase Stock**

Lockheed Aircraft directors have voted to increase authorized common stock to 30 million shares from 20 million, subject to stockholder approval at the May 2 annual meeting. The company says there are no definite plans to issue any of the additional shares but notes that a covenant in its credit agreement with 24 banks pledges it to try to increase its capital resources in order to strengthen its financial position. Of the 20 million shares authorized nine years ago, 11,358,610 are outstanding. There are 1,724,137 shares reserved for convertible debentures and 743,278 shares reserved for stock options.

**Toray to Make Pleasure Boats**

Toray Industries, Japan's largest integrated textile concern, says it has concluded arrangements to enter the pleasure boat field. Nippon Sharyo Kaisha and Okamoto & Son boat yard will manufacture Toray fiber-reinforced plastic boats, and direct production by Toray is also contemplated, the company says. Plans call for the production and marketing of about 150 boats during the first year, with production doubling the following year. Models range from a 25-foot sailboat priced at about 3 million yen (\$9,740) to a 12-foot clipper-class boat priced at about 250,000 yen.

#### Occidental's Libyan Leases Stir Row

### Bank's Suit Reveals Oil Wheeling-Dealing

By Stanley Penn

**NEW YORK.** Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).

In February, 1968, Occidental Petroleum, then a minor oil concern, was granted two prized drilling concessions by Libya.

This surprised some, mainly

because Occidental was competing with some industry giants.

But Occidental credited its good fortune to the superior contents of its sealed bid and to the attention it paid to small details, such as wrapping its bid in ribbons of Libya's national colors.

Since then, Occidental's

concessions have proved to be one of the world's major oil deposits. In 1970, they produced 240.8 million barrels of crude oil. The company's earnings between 1968 and 1970 nearly tripled, due in part to its Libya find. By last March, Occidental had invested \$403.5 million in property, plant and equipment for international production and exploration—nearly all in Libya.

The story, as pieced together from court documents, begins in 1964, when "Gen. de Rovin" came to promote Galic in Paris with a proposition: If Mr. Galic could line up an oil company willing to spend millions of dollars on the project, Gen. de Rovin could obtain lucrative concessions in Libya through a highly placed Libyan International Swindler.

At that time, Mr. Galic apparently had no prior knowledge of Gen. de Rovin. Court documents say that the Spanish-born De Rovin, now aged 70, was a swindler in Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere in the period prior to World War II; that he had dealings with the Nazis during the war for which a French court later sentenced him to death in absentia; that in the postwar period he traveled about South America and Canada, making a living by passing bad checks; that he eventually returned to France from Argentina under the phony name "De Rovin"; that he was employed by a French firm and promptly squandered its assets; that in February, 1970, he was sentenced in absentia to a year in jail by a French court after a conviction for violation of foreign exchange controls; and that his present whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. Galic's background is less

colorful. He is married to a wealthy American. He describes himself in court documents as a graduate of Charles University in Prague, as owning plastic and chemical factories and as being engaged in financing with important connections in the business world, including his friendship with Charles Allen, the multimillionaire founder and general partner of Allen & Co.

Intrigued by Gen. de Rovin's

proposition, Mr. Galic asked Mr. Allen if he could find a company.

"Charley told me, 'Give me

time, I will look around,'" Mr.

Galic recounts in his deposition.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

**Awaiting Trial**

Mr. Kabazi and Mr. Ogbi, together with other former Libyan ministers, were arrested on suspicion of corruption after the government of King Idris was overthrown in September, 1969. They are awaiting trial, says the Libyan Embassy in Washington.

There are, of course, complex

dealings in many huge interna-

tional business arrangements.</









PEANUTS



B.C.



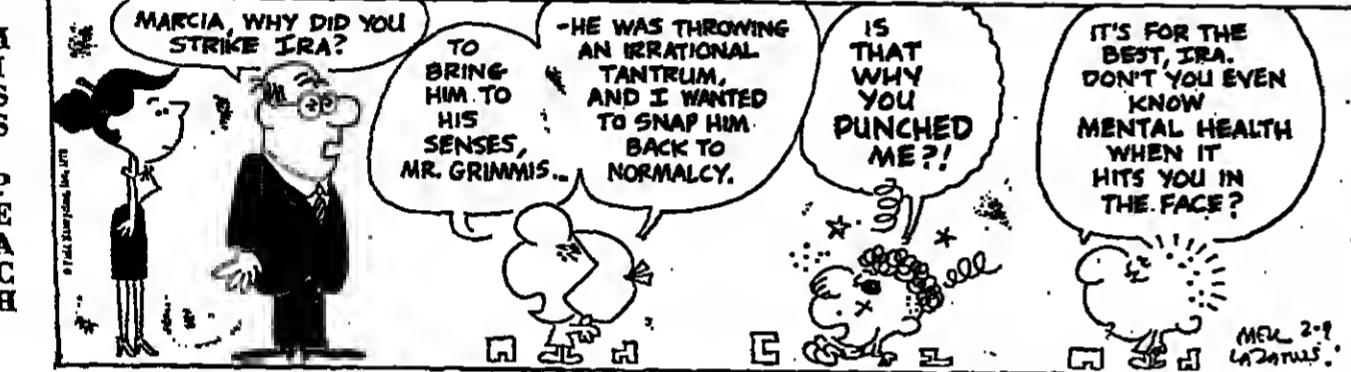
L.I.L.A.B.N.E.R



B.E.E.T.L.E



M.I.S.S.P.E.A.C.H



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BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened the bidding with two no-trump, probably the least of the evils considering his difficult hand. With 21 points, four aces and a five-card suit, it is too strong for a one-bid, but not strong enough for a forcing opening. A series of natural bids then led to the best contract of six spades.

It is easy to see that a four-one club break would be fatal in six clubs, but South demonstrated it was possible to survive a four-one spade break in six spades.

West led the spade jack, which was taken in the closed hand with the king. South led to the spade queen, discovering the bad break. When he reviewed the situation, he saw it was necessary to make use of the diamond suit to dispose of his potential club losers.

South led to the diamond ace in his hand and continued with the six. When West followed, he

had to make a crucial decision to finesse or not.

Normally, the chance of developing four diamond tricks without losing trick in the process is about 10 percent better by playing the king than by finessing: East is more likely to have the queen, doubleton or tripleton than to have a singleton lacking the queen.

But the circumstances were not quite normal here. As West was known to have begun with a singleton trump, the chance that he held four diamonds was distinctly increased, and South made the winning decision by finessing the diamond.

The next lead was a low diamond from dummy—it would have been an error to play the king—and East discarded a heart. South ruffed, cashed the heart ace, and ruffed the queen with dummy's last trump.

The diamond king followed, and when East ruffed, South discarded a club loser. He could then claim the slam, since he could win any return from East, draw the last trump and the club king remained in dummy as an entry to the last diamond winner.

**Solution to Previous Puzzles**

NORTH	CART	LOFT
♦ Q76	OLLED	OSLD
♦ 4	SIEEP	PLAN
♦ KJ873	BRENT	OTIS
♦ K862	HENS	
WEST	EAST	
♦ KJ9862	♦ 10984	
♦ Q1054	♦ 10753	
♦ Q9	♦ 92	
SOUTH (D)	♦ J105	
♦ AK532		
♦ A9		
♦ A6		
♦ A743		

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South: N. Pass; North: 2 N.T.; East: 3 ♠; Pass; West: 3 ♦; Pass; 5 ♦; Pass; 5 ♦; Pass; 6 ♦; Pass. West led the spade jack.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD SURE LIKES ME! HE SAID HE WOULDN'T HAVE ANOTHER KID FOR A MILLION DOLLARS!"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**'COUNE'**

**'UFORR'**

**'POAFFY'**

**'FEECAD'**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EIGHT ABIDE METRIC BANANA

Answer: What happens when you encourage a gambler—YOU "A-BET" HIM

## BOOKS

## THE SHAPING OF JEWISH HISTORY

By Ellis Rivkin. Scribner. 258 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

In spite of what the title of Ellis Rivkin's book suggests, it appears to this reader as an attempt to answer an age-old question, one that has intrigued Jews and non-Jews alike. How did these small nomadic tribes, wandering in and out of the wastes and greenery of Palestine, meet the challenge of change and decay and survive as a separate entity down the centuries? Especially how did they do it after the destruction of the second temple in AD 70 and the dispersion of the inhabitants? For then these people had no land, no church, no physical center and no visible machinery to keep them intact and whole. The obvious answer is that they were held by the strength of an idea, and that their allegiance to it transcended the power of kings and emperors to break it. What Mr. Rivkin does is to define that idea and show how it developed under conditions and in ages beyond the comprehension of most who formulated it in the first place.

He credits the Phoenicians as due to a crisis of leadership, when one candidate after another tried to usurp the high priesthood. Each offered the Greek overlords a program of Hellenization. The conflict left the inhabitants of Judea confused and rudderless. The Pharisees stepped in and indicated what path was to be followed. But in all this, Mr. Rivkin says nothing of the spiritual inroads made by the Greeks in Hebrew life. When he speaks of the influence of the Greeks, it is almost exclusively in terms of the polis, the distinctive Greek civic unit. But didn't Greek ideas of beauty, art, gymnastics, worship and metaphysics erode the will and seduce the belief of the Hebrews? Was it only a matter of power? Wouldn't the crisis have come even if there had never been a challenge to the succession?

The same is true in Mr. Rivkin's dealings with the Marranos—the group of New Christians accused by the Inquisition of remaining Jews all the time. When their stay in Western Europe became precarious, some fled to the Ottoman Empire, some to Protestant lands. Both became Jews again, but not, the author asserts, because they felt strongly about their faith. In the Ottoman Empire the ruler knew that Marranos who practiced Judaism openly could never return with their wealth to the West. And in the Protestant lands, they adopted the old faith because as Marranos they would have suffered from the disaffection of being Catholic. But why did they never become Muslims, or Protestants? Was it only because of money?

No brief summary can indicate how sneaky or provocative Mr. Rivkin's arguments are. In a passage of brilliant exposition he shows how the pattern of Paul's thinking aped that of the group he had cast off, and how Hitler forced the different kinds of Jews, orthodox, enlightened, assimilated, nationalistic, back to the thread that bound them. It is highly instructive, too, to read how Josephus—in the first century defended the Jews against the charge that they were a nationalist group in the international Roman world and how German apologists in the 19th century defended them against the charge that they were an international group in a nationalistic world.

Mr. Rivkin has linked economic determinism and Jewish history in a way that is mind-expanding and dismayingly. He seems almost to suggest that man does live by bread alone.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	46 Senior
1 Tibetan holy man	47 Belt
5 Boring one	48 Greek vowels
10 Bede	51 German article
14 Was beholden to Raccoon's cousin	54 Boxing match
16 —nostrum	57 French numeral
17 Von Braun's outfit	58 Overhang
18 Empowers	59 Veriginous
20 Exercise area	60 Sea of Russa:
21 Gingko, for one	23 River of Africa
23 Concepts	30 Imperil
23 Southeast wind	31 Readily
25 Bearish times	32 Bullish times
27 Harbor craft	34 Hyde Park
29 Goatsucker	35 Daisies
33 Brontë	37 Barrel staves
34 French composer	38 Game bird
35 Upon: Prefix	39 Fabbergasts
36 Unambitious	40 Completely
37 Theater sections	41 Made tracks
38 Poker units	42 Clever
39 Fabulize	43 One of the Smiths
40 Band members	44 Criminal ending
41 Acer	45 de Oro
42 Threaten	46 During
44 Raids	47 Slim
45 Pass by	48 Region

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## Beats Miss Proell in Giant Slalom

# Miss Nadig Adds 2d Gold Medal

By Fred Tupper

SAFFORD, Japan, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Marie-Thérèse Nadig gave a repeat performance today and now has her second gold medal.

The 17-year-old Swiss skier bounded and barrelled through the 51 gates on Mount Teine to day to match the giant slalom title from Austrian Annemarie Proell.

The rest of this world class field bogged down in a blizzard, which cleared for behind.

It was not enough that Thérèse had beaten the supposedly unbeatables. Miss Proell in the downhill on Saturday. She widened the margin today, careening down this 1,940-meter course with a vertical drop of 300 yards in the stunning time of 1 minute 29.92 seconds, despite the driving snow that swept across the course and made visibility difficult.

If Miss Nadig can win the giant slalom gold medal Friday, she will become the first woman

to sweep the three Alpine skiing events. Toni Sailer of Austria, in 1956, and France's Jean-Claude Killy in 1968, are the only men to accomplish the triple.

And so the amazing Swiss, for so long relegated behind the great Alpine stars from France and Austria, have their third Olympic victory in as many starts as Bernhard Russi and his teammates finished 1-2-4-6 in the men's downhill yesterday.

Annemarie, 18, had started second, 5th in a big field, but strong and powerful on this kind of course as in these conditions. The 1970 World Cup winner, and leader this year, piled through the elements, bent low and hunched toward the finish.

Her time was 1:30.75, and that at least survived the third of the Americans, French and Germans to come.

Miss Nadig was in the 10th starting position. One nervous French skier said that before Miss Nadig started, the Swiss was completely relaxed, and immobile.

She recovered from a broken leg, came in seventh in 1:32.72.

## Austria Greets Schranz With the 'Brundage Waltz'

VIENNA, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Karl Schranz, the Austrian skier who didn't ski, returned home today from the Winter Olympics to the kind of welcome usually reserved for winners.

Several thousand people went to the airport here to greet Schranz as the "old man" of the ski tour—stepped off the airplane. An estimated 50,000 lined the route which the Schranz motorcade took into Vienna to a formal reception from Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Posters at the airport read "Long Live Schranz" and "Down with Brundage"—the infamous Austrian comment on the president of the International Olympic Committee. The IOC expelled Schranz from the Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, because his income from skiing violated the Olympic code of amateurism.

Education Minister Fred Sinowatz, who represented the government at the airport, told

Schranz his expulsion was "unjustified" and called for Olympic Games "for all young people of the world, without hypocrisy."

A waltz, composed for the occasion, was played over loudspeakers at the airport:

"Here Brundage, we yell to you,

Boo, boo, boo."

Schranz, a national hero, has won the World Cup skiing championship twice—but never an Olympic gold medal. Schranz told the crowd: "I could not imagine that you all feel so much with me about my unjustified expulsion."

The reception was reported to be the biggest here for an athlete since the homecoming in 1956 of the different kind of Olympic hero—Tom Sauer, who won three gold medals.

In a news conference later, Schranz said the International Olympic Committee is a completely undemocratic dictatorship and Brundage is a dictator."

## Soviet Duo Shows Harmony on Ice

SAFFORD, Japan, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Performing with the grace and beauty of young lovers, despite reports that they are anything but, Irina Rodnina and Alexei Ulanov of the Soviet Union tonight added the Olympic pair figure skating championship to the world title they already own.

Entering the free skating final only one-tenth of a point ahead of fellow Russians Ludmila Smirnova and Andrei Sourikov, the small, dark-haired Miss Rodnina and her tall, blond partner recovered from an early mistake to put on a precise, near-perfect performance to earn the gold medal.

The winners wound up with 120.9 ordinates and 424.4 points, barely edging Smirnova and Sourikov, who had 10.9 ordinates and 418.4 points. Manuel Gross and Uwe Kagelehr of East Germany were third, with 29.0 ordinates and 411.8 points, followed by Jojo Starbuck and Ken Shelley of Downey, Calif., with 31.0 and 406.8.

Russian, German and American

teams won the first eight places and 10 of the first 12.

In the men's singles figures skating Ondrej Nepela, the world champion from Czechoslovakia, unofficially took the lead after the first three of the six competitions with 10 ordinates. Patrice Pera of France was second with 21 ordinates and Sergei Tchitverukin of the Soviet Union third with 26; and Shelley fourth.

World Skating Union rules forbid the release of official results until all six compulsory figures, which weigh equally with the free-skating, are completed tomorrow.

At a press conference after the Olympic pairs event, Ulanov and Miss Rodnina sat wearing their gold medals. Right next to them, Sourikov and Miss Smirnova sat displaying their silver.

Alexei, reportedly rejected by his partner Irina, is now reportedly Ludmila's boyfriend.

Questions were translated into English, Japanese, Russian and

German by Japanese girl interpreters.

"Did Mr. Ulanov's estrangement from Miss Rodnina and his new friendship with Miss Smirnova affect his performance?" a newcomer asked.

Miss Rodnina giggled slightly.

The Japanese girls didn't want to translate the question at all.

But finally, the question went through three languages and Ulanov indicated he didn't understand it. So it had to go through the whole translation process again.

Ulanov replied: "I don't think anybody here would be interested."

"I would like to put the same question to Miss Rodnina," said another newcomer. "Did those personal troubles affect her performance?"

Miss Rodnina giggled again.

The order of finish of the top three couples duplicated their standing in both the 1971 world championships at Lyons and the 1972 European championships at Gotoborg, Sweden, last month.

About the only unpleasantness

that occurred during the evening's events at the Makomanai figure skating rink came when the marks were announced for the brother-sister team of Tomi and Mark Milburn of Dix Hills, N.Y. A great round of boos and jeers greeted the marks, which most of the audience felt were too low.

This is a situation the Milburns have caused in the past because of their revolutionary style of skating, which includes ballet-type costumes and what Marks terms "some weird movements."

"This is usual for us in world competition," Milburn said. "It happened to us in Lyons last year and it's been happening sort of continually."

Miss Starbuck also was disappointed at her failure to take a bronze medal although she felt that she and Shelley had performed well.

"Even if we had skated 10 times better tonight, we never would have got a medal," she said.

Asked if the judges had been too strict with them, she laughed and said, "That's a nice way to say it, yeah." Then asked if international judges saw things different than U.S. judges did, she laughed again and said, "Yeah, that's another nice way to say it."

### NBA Scoring

	PG	PT	Pts.	Ave.
Jabber, Milwaukee	778	325	1,251	32.8
Barry, Boston	681	324	1,231	37.1
Brown, Atlanta	681	324	1,229	37.6
Goodrich, LA	522	323	1,477	28.3
Harkow, Seattle	571	325	1,560	47.5
Clark, Balt.	477	329	1,262	38.3
Archibald, Cle.	453	325	1,238	37.8
Worthy, Cle.	507	325	1,250	38.1
Thompson, Pitts.	485	324	1,250	38.1
Ewing, Va.	585	324	1,454	44.4
Hayes, Cle.	523	324	1,251	38.0
Hodson, Atlanta	504	324	1,254	38.4

Gilmore, Kentucky

158 230 1,265 33.0

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6. Redmond, Detroit

7. M. McLean, Montreal

8. Perrault, Buffalo

9. G. Plante, Montreal

10. L. Boivin, Quebec

11. C. Labonté, Quebec

12. R. Turpin, Switzerland

13. Anna Brusilova, Norway

14. Marilyn Cochran, Rich-

mond

15. Barbara Cochran, Rich-

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16. Kotsu Nagasawa-Hiroshi Nag-

aku, Japan

17. G. Plante, Montreal

18. J. Giguere, Montreal

19. D. Gauthier, Montreal

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## Observer

## No Tears for Monday

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—There is a lot of evidence suggesting that the Monday we all grew up with and learned to hate may be on its last legs. For one thing, people with jobs of routine drudgery are getting in the habit of just not showing up for work on Mondays. The figures on Monday absenteeism in production-line industries are a sociologist's delight and an industrial captain's nightmare. It is said that automobile executives in Detroit take care when acquiring new cars for themselves to get models that were made in the middle of the week, when there is less likelihood that the pistons will be left out.

People with fancy jobs, of course, have always had a high absentee rate on Monday. Congressmen, for example, stay away from the capital in such multitudes on Mondays that convalescents have always found it the best of all days for slipping a piece of dirty business unnoticed through the House of Representatives. Among the drinking classes, the three-day weekend is an old tradition, and in England, which is years ahead of us in the general distaste for working, the four-day weekend is commonplace.

What is new here is the common working stiff's quiet, unauthorized, yet insistent claim to yet another day of rest. This will doubtless worry those who think the country is bound for perdition. For Monday is the most quintessentially Puritan of all days.

The Puritans first tried to seize Sunday, but lost it when King James, in a decree for which every football widow in America may be thankless, declared the sabbath a fitting day for exercise, games and sport.

## Elected to Concourt

**PARIS.** Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Concourt Academy, which awards France's top literary prize, the Concourt Prize, today elected novelist Michel Tournier as one of its members.

In the end, the Puritans had to settle for Monday, and a happy settlement it turned out to be.

**STOCKHOLM (HT).**—Old sailors never die, they merely get nostalgic.

Nostalgic navy men and ex-navy men all over Scandinavia are spending these winter nights reading a blue-covered volume titled "Orlogsmannasällskapet 1771-1971." The book was recently published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Naval Sciences to mark its 200th anniversary.

The anniversary celebration itself, held in mid-November, 1971, was a super show of brass and scrambled eggs. The high patron of the academy, Swedish King Gustav Adolf (a full admiral even though he, in effect, is an army man) greeted such honorary members as the Duke of Edinburgh and Denmark's late King Frederik, old tars and admirals both.

## The Book

The academy, founded in November, 1771, by a group of officers from Stockholm's Royal Galley Esquadron, claims to be the oldest of its kind in the world.

The 341-page volume was written by a tough crew of Sweden's leading literary naval men and historians and edited by Commodore Fredrik Taube (a mine-and-torpedo specialist). There are chapters on naval architecture during the past 200 years, on the excellent library amassed at the Karlskrona Naval Base in southern Sweden, on small arms and artillery and numerous historical flashbacks.

There are tales of Swedish naval officers in foreign service—fighting with the English against the French and with the French against the English, raiding the coasts of North America and the domains of the Sultans of the Barbary Coast. Foreign service, at the time, was a definite merit for an aspiring navy officer.

One Lt. Gyllenskepp (the name means, literally, "golden ship") sailed aboard Le Magnifique to the New World. There was some serious action and the good ship limped back across the ocean with all hands at the pumps. Lt. Gyllenskepp, undaunted, asked in a letter for a new assignment in the Americas "to be able to be where the actions is." He ended his days as a POW in St. Petersburg, Russia, a year after the battle of Hogland in 1783.

There are numerous references to articles in the distinguished society's most distinguished journal, the Tidsskrift i Sjöväsendet: In the first issue, published in 1836, an author pointed out that those new-fangled steamships were considerably more vulnerable to artillery fire than the good old sailing ships. The latter, he notes, could absorb an average of 44 cannon balls while the former could be sunk by a single 30-pound projectile. The writer concludes with a prediction that sailing ships could never be replaced by steam-driven vessels.

A little more realistic was Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, poet, prince and a professional naval officer. In an article in 1910 on "The Present Status of Aviation and Its Usefulness for Naval Operations" he pointed out that while the most important task for balloons and airships was reconnaissance, the aerial vehicles could possibly also be put to destructive use by the dropping of explosives."

Odds and ends: Robert Fulton, who in 1807 created the world's first operative steamship, was also one of the men behind the mine, an invention cursed by merchant marine men ever since. His fellow countryman Samuel Colt of firearms fame, among the decompression charts.

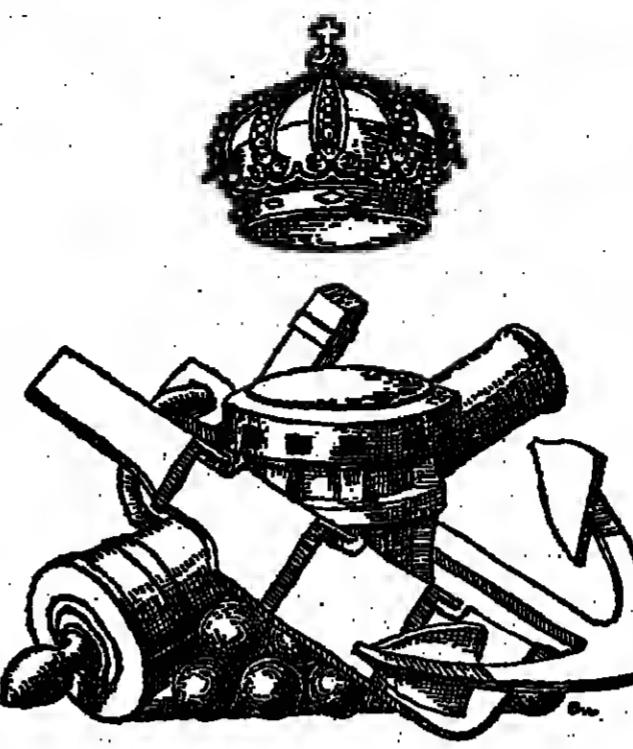
The chances of "Orlogsmannasällskapet 1771-1971" being translated into major languages are, Cmdr. Taube sadly reports, very slim. There may be a reason for beached tabs to register for an elementary course in Swedish.

"Let's face it," said Ringo Starr, commanding on the imminent closure of the British branch of the Beatles' fan club, "Britain changed the British Empire to the Commonwealth and now we're changing to the Common Market. I suppose the comparison's the same. We don't want to keep the myth going—because we are no longer together." The fan club, rated the biggest of its kind in popular music, will close at the end of March, a Beatles spokesman said yesterday in London. The U.S. branch already has closed and the spokesman said it was unlikely that Starr, John Lennon, Paul McCartney and George Harrison would perform again as a group. He said that records will continue to be released.

"I decided to have plastic surgery after seeing myself on the Sonny and Cher show. I wore a dog collar necklace and my neck hung out over it on one side like I had a horrible growth and the bags under my eyes had reached the point of my return."

"I'm having my teeth straightened, too. I use slip-on caps while performing and I blew them out during a show. There was nothing to do but pick them up and proceed with the show. People thought it was part of the act."

"Sounds crazy, doesn't it—for a 54-year-old woman to get her teeth straightened? Well, I may be old but I've got young bones."



1771

## MED FÖRSTÅND OCH STYRKA

Royal Swedish Academy of Naval Sciences insignia. The motto reads: "With Good Sense and Strength."

Improved on Mr. Fulton's invention and designed an electrically activated mine.

## Membership List

The academy's membership list, made public on the last pages of the memorial volume, is quite impressive reading. It includes all kinds of internationally known names such as John Ericsson, who designed the Monitor, and Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

"I regret to inform you," said a commander, well known and well respected, of the Royal Swedish Navy, "but I've not yet been deemed worthy of entry into that that most distinguished society."

Mere rank, however, is not necessarily an obstacle: The latest listed active member of the academy is member No. 945 (counting from 1771) Cmdr. Bo Cassel, a former windjammerman and submarine officer, now an internationally known expert on deep-sea diving and submarine salvage operations. On the shelves in his captain's quarters aboard the HMS Belos, Cmdr. Cassel hides volumes of Don Miguel de Cervantes among the decompression charts.

The chances of "Orlogsmannasällskapet 1771-1971" being translated into major languages are, Cmdr. Taube sadly reports, very slim. There may be a reason for beached tabs to register for an elementary course in Swedish.

## PEOPLE: Phyllis Diller's \$4,000 Investment

Phyllis Diller, who exploited unkempt ugliness into fame and fortune, is changing her tune from "I don't care" to "lovely to look at," via a \$4,000 face-lift, nose job and realignment of her teeth. Does this new look mean she's deserting the many harassed housewives who identify with her? "Absolutely not," says Miss Diller, in a Los Angeles Times interview. "I'll still project the same image when performing. I'm not deserting the housewife. I'll just be showing her it isn't a sin to look better."

"I decided to have plastic surgery after seeing myself on the Sonny and Cher show. I wore a dog collar necklace and my neck hung out over it on one side like I had a horrible growth and the bags under my eyes had reached the point of my return."

"I'm having my teeth straightened, too. I use slip-on caps while performing and I blew them out during a show. There was nothing to do but pick them up and proceed with the show. People thought it was part of the act."

"Sounds crazy, doesn't it—for a 54-year-old woman to get her teeth straightened? Well, I may be old but I've got young bones."



Phyllis after.



Phyllis before.

At his home in Glendale, Sweden, land, in honor of King Michael of Romania and Queen Anne, and King Victor Emmanuel and the Princess of Naples People, Nov. 19. A spring wedding is planned.

**VALENTINE DAY NOTES:** Over a London shop's display of Valentine cards with the message "I Love Only You" was the sign "Now Available in Multipacks of six." And in Boston, the U.S. postal service is sending special mobile units through the streets to make it easier for patrons to mail Valentine cards. The Valentine Express' units sell stamps and accept mail.

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